

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 80, Vol. IV.

Saturday, July 9, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in the Day from 8 till 7. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling. In the Evening from half-past 7 till half-past 10. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence.

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January 1839	36	1,000	29 10 0	1 19 4	77
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March 1842	61	500	135 3 4	75 6 8

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9 JULY, 1864.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

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MR. ARNOLD ON STATE-ACTION.

IN every way a most remarkable essay is that which Mr. Matthew Arnold has just published under the title of *A French Eton; or, Middle-class Education and the State*. The special object of the essay is to recommend the institution in England by State authority of schools analogous to the French Lycées, at which the youth of the middle classes should receive the best possible education at an expense so moderate as to be within the means of all respectable and even of many poor families. There is absolutely no reason, Mr. Arnold argues, why, if the Government of the country were to set about the organization, the thing could not be done. To show how it is managed in France, Mr. Arnold gives an account of one French Lycée which he visited. He does not, of course, advocate the establishment in England of schools exactly like the French Lycées. He only cites the example to show that, if the French can educate their sons so well in their way at so moderate an expense, it can only arise from a deplorable want of system that the middle classes in England have no similar means of giving their sons the best education according to the English way at an equally moderate rate. The higher classes, he says, are at no loss what to do with their sons. Whatever may be the faults of Eton and the other great public schools, those who are able to send their sons to these expensive schools may be sure that, in doing so, they are doing about the best for them that can be done. For the poor, on the other hand, there are now good means for obtaining a very effective common education. But—and here Mr. Arnold states a well-known fact—the great English middle class, including the thousands of families who are neither very rich nor very poor, are at present at their wit's end on the question how and where to educate their sons. There is no established routine in this country for the purpose, but only a perfect higgledy-piggledy of schools, good, bad, and indifferent, among which to choose—the good being, as a general rule, very dear. Why, asks Mr. Arnold,

should this continue? Why should there not be a national system of schools at which, for the expense of a very few pounds a year for boys living in the neighbourhood with their parents, or of a very moderate charge for board in the case of boys sent from a distance, parents should be sure that their sons were receiving the very best instruction possible in the kingdom? There is no reason whatever, Mr. Arnold says, in the nature of things. What the French have done in the French way the English might do in the English way, if only they chose.

What makes Mr. Arnold's essay so remarkable, however, is not so much its advocacy of so important a plan as the manner of the advocacy. Mr. Arnold goes far into the philosophy of the subject, and, as is usual with him, roots the matter which he is discussing in such a quantity of interesting thought and noble sentiment that what would in other hands have been but a hard practical pamphlet about schools becomes in his a beautiful and classical piece of literature. That Mr. Arnold is one of our most thoughtful, most cultured, and most chivalrous minds has already been amply proved by his essays on various subjects, not to speak of his poems. His essays are about the most stimulating in the literature of the day, and there is always a touch in them of a certain high characteristic quality, above mere hard-headedness, and arguing the *mens divinior*. So it is with the present little treatise. It is, in some sense, an appeal to the heart and spirit of England respecting the whole intellectual and political condition of the nation at the present hour. There is a rousing strain in it—the strain of a philosophy not in accordance with common opinion, and seeking to lead and excite opinion in a new direction, as if by the charm of music. In particular there is throughout a serious argument with the British mind on one of its pet doctrines, in which Mr. Arnold sees such an obstacle to enlightenment and to political improvement that he would dispossess the British mind of it if he could. The doctrine against which he thus reasons, and against which his whole essay is in the main a philosophic counterblast, is that of the necessary mischievousness of State-action in all matters whatever. Here is a passage in which his meaning on this subject is concentrated:—

That English public life should be carried on as it is, I believe to be an excellent thing; but it is certain that all modes of life have their special inconveniences, and every sensible man, however much he may hold a particular way of life to be the best, and may be bent on adhering to it, will yet always be sedulous to guard himself against its inconveniences. One of these is, certainly, in English public life, the prevalence of cries and catchwords, which are very apt to receive an application, or to be used with an absoluteness, which do not belong to them; and then they tend to narrow our spirit and to hurt our practice. It is good to make a catchword of this sort come down from its stronghold of commonplace, to force it to move about before us in the open country, and to show us its real strength. Such a catchword is this: *The State had better leave things alone*. One constantly hears that as an absolute maxim; now, as an absolute maxim, it has really no force at all. The absolute maxims are those which carry to man's spirit their own demonstration with them; such propositions as, *Duty is the law of human life*, *Man is morally free*, and so on. The proposition, *The State had better leave things alone*, carries no such demonstration with it; it has, therefore, no absolute force; it merely conveys a notion which certain people have generalised from certain facts which have come under their observation, and which, by a natural vice of the human mind, they are then prone to apply absolutely. Some things the State had better leave alone, others it had better not. Is this particular thing one of these, or one of those?—that, as to any particular thing, is the right question. Now, I say, that education is one of those things which the State ought not to leave alone, which it ought to establish. It is said that in education given, wholly or in part, by the State, there is something eleemosynary, pauperising, degrading; that the self-respect and manly energy of those receiving it are likely to become impaired, as I have said that the manly energy of

those who are too much made to feel their dependence upon a parental benefactor is apt to become impaired. Well, now, is this so? Is a citizen's relation to the State that of a dependent to a parental benefactor? By no means; it is that of a member in a partnership to the whole firm. The citizens of a State, the members of a society, are really a partnership; "a partnership," as Burke nobly says, "in all science, in all art, in every virtue, in all perfection." Towards this great final design of their connexion they apply the aids which co-operative association can give them. This applied to education will, undoubtedly, give the middling person a better schooling than his own individual unaided resources could give him; but he is not thereby humiliated; he is not degraded; he is wisely and usefully turning his associated condition to the best account. Considering his end and destination, he is bound so to turn it; certainly he has a right so to turn it. Certainly he has a right—to quote Burke again—"to a fair portion of all which society, with all its combinations of skill and force, can do in his favour." Men in civil society have the right—to quote Burke yet once more (one cannot quote him too often)—as "to the acquisitions of their parents and to the fruits of their own industry," so also to the improvement of their offspring, to instruction in life, and to consolation in death." How vain, then, and how meaningless to tell a man who, for the instruction of his offspring, receives aid from the State that he is humiliated! Humiliated by receiving help for himself as an individual from himself in his corporate and associated capacity; help to which his own money, as a tax-payer, contributes, and for which, as a result of the joint energy and intelligence of the whole community in employing its powers, he himself deserves some of the praise! He is no more humiliated than one is humiliated by being on the foundation of the Charterhouse or of Winchester, or by holding a scholarship or fellowship at Oxford or Cambridge. Nay (if there be any humiliation here), not so much. For the amount of benefaction, the amount of obligation, the amount, therefore, I suppose, of humiliation, diminishes as the public character of the aid becomes more undeniable. He is no more humiliated than when he crosses London Bridge, or walks down the King's Road, or visits the British Museum. But it is one of the extraordinary inconsistencies of some English people in this matter, that they keep all their cry of humiliation and degradation for help which the State offers. A man is not pauperised, is not degraded, is not oppressively obliged, by taking aid for his son's schooling from Mr. Woodard's subscribers, or from the next squire, or from the next rector, or from the next ironmonger, or from the next druggist; he is only pauperised when he takes it from the State, when he helps to give it himself!

Those who know the present state of what is called advanced speculation in this country will perceive that here Mr. Arnold comes forward as a preacher at war with most of his speculative contemporaries. As against the prevalent opinion that Government, or the agency of central direction and regulation by the State, is happily moribund in our time, that we are rapidly drifting in our part of the earth to a condition of No-Government, and that it is our duty at present to seize every occasion that occurs for lessening what of State-action still survives among us—as against this opinion Mr. Arnold reasserts the necessity, and, if one may say so, the eternal nobleness of Government. He is evidently aware how greatly against the grain his preaching is, and what he does is, as it were, to entreat the public to reconsider the subject. "You are in this state of mind at present," he virtually says; "and no wonder; for this is the universal song of the age; this is what all your teachers have been saying to you for ever so long: but do not be too sure about it; consent, at least, to be argued with, and to ruminate the matter with a view to farther light. I, for one, am of quite a contrary opinion; I believe that State-action in new and noble forms is still possible among us—nay, that only by this agency can many things be accomplished that are pressingly desirable, and that need to be accomplished if Britain would go on in nobleness and prosperity." It is of State-action in Education that he speaks especially; but it is evident that his principle has many other applications.

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For the present it shall be enough for us to call attention to this last interesting appearance of Mr. Arnold in the field of what may be called our higher contemporary argumentation. The appearance of so fine a mind in a guise so polemical deserves at least to be noted. It is as if unexpectedly, at the end of a tournament, the most graceful and chivalrous of knights had thrown down a guage and proclaimed himself the champion of a cause that was thought given up by all. But there are not wanting signs that Mr. Arnold speaks for a very considerable body of the younger opinion of the country, and that what he solicits so earnestly—to wit, at least a reconsideration of the now so popular doctrine of Non-Interference, with a view to find out whether it is to be made absolute and final, or whether its uses may not have been merely critical and provisional—is also what many others wish, though they have not so articulately expressed it. Mr. Carlyle, it would appear, will no longer stand alone as the champion of the eternal necessity of Government against the worshippers of the principle of Non-Interference. The whole doctrine of Non-Intervention in both its forms is about to receive an overhauling—in its form as applied to the relations of the government of any particular country to the community of that country; and in its other form as applied to the relations between nation and nation. That there is a necessity for such an overhauling seems proved by the confused language in which the latter kind of Non-Intervention is being spoken of on both sides in the present great debate in Parliament on the Schleswig-Holstein question. In the report of Mr. W. E. Forster's speech in this debate it is said that "he trusted the result of the debate and of the lesson which the country had got would be to change our foreign policy, and to replace that meddling, dishonest system of apparent non-intervention, but of real intervention, which had been the policy not merely of this Government, but, he was afraid, of all Governments for some time past, by a system of honest, dignified, open, plain-speaking non-intervention." These are emphatic words, and Mr. Forster is as little likely as any member of Parliament to use emphatic words without having a very definite meaning attached to them in his own mind. But, merely uttered so, and without the accompanying exposition by which they might be cleared up, they leave one in a haze; and, for our part, we should not wonder if this doctrine of International Non-Intervention, now universally in the ascendant in theory, whatever it may be in practice, should, equally with its sister doctrine of Non-Interference at home, find its Mr. Arnold. Unless the doctrine of International Non-Intervention is made absolute—unless it is asserted that in no case whatever ought a nation marked out as such to leap into action beyond its own geographical limits—it might not matter much in practice whether one took up with the prevalent doctrine of "Non-Intervention," or with the directly opposite doctrine of "Perpetual Intervention for the right, conditioned by prudence." But it might matter much as respects the clearness and integrity of one's own thoughts.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MR. BABBAGE.

Passages from the Life of a Philosopher. By Charles Babbage, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., F. Stat. S., Hon. M.R.I.A., M.C.P.S., Commander of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Inst. Imp. (Acad. Moral.) Paris Corr., Acad. Amer. Art. et Sc. Boston, Reg. Econ. Boruss., Phys. Hist. Nat. Genev., Acad. Reg. Monac., Hafn., Massil., et Divion., Socius Acad. Imp. et Reg. Petrop., Neap., Brux., Patav., Georg. Floren., Lyncei Rom., Mut., Philomath. Paris, Soc. Corr., etc. (Longman & Co.)

THIS is the oddest, and, to say the least in its praise, most amusing book we have met with for a long time. All the world knows Mr. Babbage as the projector of

the Calculating Machine; all London knows him as also the deadly foe of Italian organ-grinders and street-music of all sorts; but we should suppose that there are many who know him more privately in his capacity as a philosopher, *savant*, or thinker-in-general; and we should be surprised if these do not account him one of the strangest intellects going—a man that would satisfy even Mr. John Stuart Mill in respect of the determination with which he has let his own eccentricities have full play, and has resisted all the efforts of our oily modern civilization to rub off his angles. We say this simply on the evidence of the book before us. It is impossible to speak of the book without reference to the personality of its author. It is, in fact, an assertion or revelation of Mr. Babbage's personality—an assembling of the whole British public as if by tuck of drum, and with this proclamation: "You have all heard of me, Mr. Babbage, as the author of the Calculating Machine and of the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, and as, more recently, the maker of raids against organ-boys from my house in Dorset Street, Manchester Square; well, come and behold me; I will tell you all about myself—not only about the history of my Calculating Machine, and the causes and modes of my warfare against street-musicians, but about my life in general hitherto, my opinions on all kinds of subjects, my miscellaneous contributions to science, the honours I have received abroad and the shabby treatment I have received at home." Accordingly, from first to last, the volume is a *Sic ego, Carolus Babbagius, vixi; sic cogitavi; sic passus sum.* It is a record, not in consecutive chronological order, but, as it were, in excerpts under classified headings, of Mr. Babbage's education and early recollections, his first studies in mathematics, his labours on the Calculating Machine, his friendships and hatreds, his travels and meetings with celebrated persons, his jokes and the jokes he heard made, his impressions of official men and of the management of learned societies, his scientific observations and investigations, his suggestions and anticipations of new discoveries, his speculations in psychology and religion, and the notions he has formed of his own mind by the scrutiny of its powers while at work. To say, after this description, that the book runs over with egotism is unnecessary. From the point of view of ordinary habit in such things, it is egotistic to an astounding degree. But the egotism of a man like Mr. Babbage is something in behalf of which the public might well pass a new rule, if only for the richness of the results. When an ordinary man talks on and on about himself, we grow angry because there is so little to interest us. But, when a man like Mr. Babbage opens out in this vein, we may raise our eyebrows at first in wonder at his doing so, and the wonder may continue and increase, but there is so much to hear that is curious, or stirring, or intellectually suggestive that the wonder is always sustained at a level above disesteem, and we cannot, even when sinking farthest in the direction of that feeling, but be entertained and grateful. Throughout the volume, too, there is an impression as if Mr. Babbage knew perfectly well what he was about. There is a humour and conscious whimsicality in the method of the book now and then, and here and there a gleeful pleasure in planting a hit or administering a sarcasm, that makes one hesitate in deciding whether the book may not in part be a deliberate joke and the egotism a kind of irony. We are not of opinion that this is the case; on the contrary, we see an amount of seriousness in the egotism which rather jars on the idea one would form of the way in which a philosopher of Mr. Babbage's reputation should comport himself under any accumulation of fancied or real neglect or ill-treatment. But, from many parts of the book taken by itself, the impression to which we have referred might certainly be gathered; nor can it be denied that, even when Mr. Babbage is most evidently in earnest about his wrongs—

comes forward most importunately as an ill-used man entitled to deal his blows right and left among his contemporaries—he can play about the subject of his own wrongs with dexterity and humour. In short, the book is full of the most various interest, and, either to be read through or to be dipped into, may be recommended as peculiarly original and entertaining. If we are not mistaken, it will stamp the moral and intellectual physiognomy of Mr. Babbage on the imagination of the public, so that people will think of him henceforth not merely as the author of the Calculating Engine and the prosecutor of organ-boys, but as a very strangely-constituted British mind of our time, from which the Calculating Engine and the war on organ-boys have been but two out of many possible outbursts.

When we say that, in the course of reading this volume of 492 pages, we had marked no fewer than fifty-one separate passages, some of a page or two long, as suitable for extract, it will be seen that we must hold our hand. Here, in the first place, are a few passages selected as miscellaneous interesting oracy:

Mr. Babbage's Ancestry.—I possess no evidence that I am descended from Cain. If any herald suppose that there may be such a presumption, I think it must arise from his confounding Cain with Tubal Cain, who was a great worker in iron. Still, however, he might argue that the probabilities are in favour of his opinion; for I, too, work in iron. But a friend of mine, to whose kind criticisms I am much indebted, suggests that, as Tubal Cain invented the *Organ*, this probability is opposed to the former one.

Cognac and Treacle among Schoolboys.—Somehow or other, a Russian young gentleman, who was a parlour-boarder, had, I believe, expatriated to Marryat on the virtues of Cognac. One evening my friend came to me with a quart bottle of what he called excellent stuff. A council was held amongst a few of us boys to decide how we should dispose of this treasure. I did not myself much admire the liquid, but suggested that it might be very good when mixed up with a lot of treacle. This thought was unanimously adopted, and a subscription made to purchase the treacle. Having no vessel sufficiently large to hold the intended mixture, I proposed to take one of our garden-pots, stopping up the hole in its bottom with a cork. A good big earthen vessel, thus extemporised, was then filled with this wonderful mixture. A spoon or two, an oyster-shell, and various other contrivances delivered it to its numerous consumers, and all the boys got a greater or less share, according to their taste for this extraordinary liqueur. The feast was over, the garden-pot was restored to its owner, and the treacled lips of the boys had been wiped with their handkerchiefs or on their coat-sleeves, when the bell announced that it was prayer-time. We all knelt in silence at our respective desks. As soon as the prayers were over, one of the oddest scenes occurred. Many boys rose up from their knees—but some fell down again. Some turned round several times, and then fell. Some turned round so often that they resembled spinning dervishes. Others were only more stupid than usual; some complained of being sick; many were very sleepy; others were sound asleep, and had to be carried to bed; some talked fast and heroically; two attempted psalmody, but none listened. All investigation at the time was useless; we were sent off to bed as quickly as possible.

A Cambridge Tutor's Advice.—My father, with a view of acquiring some information which might be of use to me at Cambridge, had consulted a tutor of one of the colleges, who was passing his long vacation at the neighbouring watering-place, Teignmouth. He dined with us frequently. The advice of the Rev. Doctor was quite sound, but very limited. It might be summed up in one short sentence: "Advise your son not to purchase his wine in Cambridge."

Mr. Babbage at Cambridge.—Whilst I was an undergraduate, I lived probably in a greater variety of sets than any of my young companions. But my chief and choicest consisted of some ten or a dozen friends, who usually breakfasted with me every Sunday after chapel, arriving at about nine, and remaining to between twelve and one o'clock. We discussed all knowable and many unknowable things. At one time we resolved ourselves into a Ghost Club, and proceeded to collect evidence, and entered into a considerable correspondence upon the subject. Some of this was both interesting and instructive. . . . During

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the first part of my residence at Cambridge I played at chess very frequently, often with D'Arblay and with several other good players. There was at that period a fellow-commoner at Trinity named Brände, who devoted almost his whole time to the study of chess. I was invited to meet him one evening at the rooms of a common friend, for the purpose of trying our strength. . . . Totally different in character was another set in which I mixed. I was very fond of boating, not of the manual labour of rowing, but the more intellectual art of sailing. I kept a beautiful light, London-built boat, and occasionally took long voyages down the river, beyond Ely into the fens. To accomplish these trips it was necessary to have two or three strong fellows to row when the wind failed or was contrary. These were useful friends upon my aquatic expeditions, but, not being of exactly the same calibre as my friends of the Ghost Club, were very cruelly and disrespectfully called by them "my Tom fools." The plan of our voyage was thus:—I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an aëgrotat, which, I understood, for I never saw one, meant a certificate that I was indisposed, and that it would be injurious to my health to attend chapel, or hall, or lectures. This was forwarded to the college authorities. I also directed my servant to order the cook to send me a large well-seasoned meat pie, a couple of fowls, &c. These were packed in a hamper with three or four bottles of wine and one of noyeau. We sailed when the wind was fair, and rowed when there was none. Whittlesea Mere was a very favourite resort for sailing, fishing, and shooting. Sometimes we reached Lynn. After various adventures, and five or six days of hard exercise in the open air, we returned with our health more renovated than if the best physician had prescribed for us.

Effects of Imagination.—Once, at a large dinner-party, Mr. Rogers was speaking of an inconvenience arising from the custom, then commencing, of having windows formed of one large sheet of plate-glass. He said that a short time ago he sat at dinner with his back to one of these single panes of plate-glass: it appeared to him that the window was wide open, and, such was the force of imagination, that he actually caught cold. It so happened that I was sitting just opposite to the poet. Hearing this remark, I immediately said, "Dear me, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I go to the house of a friend in the country, and unexpectedly remain for the night, having no night-cap, I should naturally catch cold. But, by tying a bit of pack-thread tightly round my head, I go to sleep imagining that I have a night-cap on; consequently I catch no cold at all." This sally produced much amusement in all around, who supposed I had improvised it; but, odd as it may appear, it is a practice I have often resorted to. Mr. Rogers, who knew full well the respect and regard I had for him, saw at once that I was relating a simple fact, and joined cordially in the merriment it excited.

Experience of Mendicants.—Soon after taking up my residence in London I met with many applications from street-beggars, with various tales of distress. I could not imagine that all these were fictitious, and found great difficulty in selecting the few objects on whom I could bestow my very moderate means of charity. One severe winter I resolved on making my own personal observations on the most promising cases which presented themselves. The first general principle at which I arrived was, that, in whatever part of London I might be, if I asked for the residence of a mendicant, it was pretty sure to be in a quarter very remote from the one in which he asked relief. The next was, that those mendicants who professed to want work and not charity always belonged to trades in which it was scarcely possible to give them employment without trusting them with valuable property.

The Rainbow Dance.—During one season I had a stall at the German Opera. One evening, in the cloister scene by moonlight, in the convent, I observed that the white bonnet of my companion had a pink tint; so also had the paper of our books and every white object around us. This contrast of colour suggested to me the direct use of coloured lights. The progress of science in producing intense lights by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and by electricity under its various forms, enabled me to carry out the idea of producing coloured lights for theatrical representations. I made many experiments by filling cells formed by pieces of parallel plate-glass with solutions of various salts of chrome of copper, and of other substances. The effects were superb.

I then devised a dance, in which they might be splendidly exhibited. This was called the rainbow dance. I proposed to abolish the foot-lights, and, instead of them, to substitute four urns with flowers. These urns would each conceal from the audience an intense light of one of the following colours—blue, yellow, red, or any others which might be preferable. The rays of light would be projected from the vases towards the stage, and would form four cones of red, blue, yellow, and purple light passing to its farther end. Four groups, each of fifteen danseuses in pure white, would now enter on the stage. Each group would assume the colour of the light in which it was placed. Thus four dances each of a different colour would commence. Occasionally a damsel from a group of one colour would spring into another group, thus resembling a shooting star. After a time the coloured lights would expand laterally and overlap each other, thus producing all the colours of the rainbow. In the mean time the sixty damsels in pure white forming one vast ellipse would dance round, each in turn assuming, as it passed through them, all the prismatic colours. I had mentioned these experiments and ideas to a few of my friends, one of whom spoke of it to Mr. Lumley, the lessee of the Italian Opera House. He thought it promised well, and ultimately I made a series of experiments in the great concert-room.

The Duke of Wellington.—When I published the "Ninth Bridgewater Treatise" I sent my servant to Apsley House with a presentation copy for the Duke of Wellington. The next morning at breakfast my servant informed me that the porter absolutely refused to take it in, although he stated from whom it came. I remarked to my brother-in-law, who was staying with me, that it was a very odd circumstance, and inquired what was to be done. He replied, "When a man refuses to receive a parcel, nothing more can be done." I then observed, that, if any other person than the Duke had done so, I should have taken no further step; but I added that I knew his character so well that I was confident there was really a good and sufficient reason, although I could not conjecture its nature. After breakfast I wrote a short note to the Duke, mentioning the circumstance, taking for granted that it arose entirely from some misconception of his orders. I then requested him not to take the trouble of writing to me to explain it; but added that I would send the volume to Apsley House on the following morning, when, I had no doubt, the mistaken interpretation of his orders would have been rectified. About three o'clock the same day a servant of the Duke's brought me a note, inquiring if there were any answer to take back. The Duke stated in his note that letters, books, parcels, maps, and even merchandise, were continually sent to him for the purpose of being forwarded to all parts of the world. This, he observed, threw upon his house-steward so great a responsibility that he had been compelled to give directions that no parcel should be received at Apsley House without a written order with his signature, like that which he now enclosed. As the Duke's servant was waiting, I gave him the book, which he took back, and I retained the slip of paper for any other similar occasion. The Duke was habitually an economist of time. One day I was going homeward in a cab to dress for a dinner engagement, when I thought I observed him riding down St. James's Street towards the House of Lords. On reaching the house of the friend with whom I was to dine, I found that the Duke of Wellington was expected at dinner. He arrived punctually. In the course of the evening I took an opportunity of asking him whether I was mistaken in supposing I had seen him a short time before dinner riding down St. James's Street. I then expressed my surprise at the rapidity of his movements in getting back to Apsley House in time to dress and be punctual to his engagement. He said, "No, I did not do that; I had ordered my carriage to meet me at the House of Lords, and I changed my dress whilst it was bringing me here." The most interesting conversations generally occurred when only a few of his intimate friends met together. On one of these occasions, at a very small dinner-party, the characters of the French marshals became the subject of conversation. The Duke, being appealed to, pointed out freely their various qualities, and assigned to each his peculiar excellence. One question, the most highly interesting of all, naturally presented itself to our minds. I was speculating how I could, without impropriety, suggest it, when, to my great relief, one of the party, addressing the Duke, said, "Well, sir, how was it that, with such various great qualities,

you licked them all, one after another?" The Duke was evidently taken by surprise. He paused for a moment or two, and then said, "Well, I don't know exactly how it was; but I think that, if any unexpected circumstance occurred in the midst of a battle which deranged its whole plan, I could perhaps organise another plan more quickly than most of them."

Electioneering Squibs.—One portion of electioneering tactics is thought to consist in the manufacture of squibs. These should never give pain nor allude to any personal defect or inevitable evil. They ought either to produce a broad laugh or that involuntary smile which true wit usually provokes. They are productive of little effect except the amusement of the supporters engaged in carrying on the contest. My own share in elections has generally been in more serious departments. I remember, however, a very harmless squib which I believed equally amused both parties, and which, I was subsequently informed, was concocted in Mr. Cavendish's committee-room. High mathematical knowledge is by no means a very great qualification in a candidate for the House of Commons, nor is the absence of it any disparagement. In the contest to which I refer the late Mr. Goulburn was opposed to Mr. Cavendish. The following paragraph appeared in the *Morning Post*:—"The Whigs lay great stress on the academical distinction attained by Mr. Cavendish. Mr. Goulburn, it is true, was not a candidate for university honours; but his scientific attainments are by no means insignificant. He has succeeded in the exact rectification of a circular arc; and he has likewise discovered the equation of the lunar caustic, a problem likely to prove of great value in nautical astronomy." It appears that late one evening a cab drew up in hot haste to the office of the *Morning Post*, delivered the copy as coming from Mr. Goulburn's committee, and at the same time ordered fifty *extra* copies of the *Post* to be sent next morning to their committee-room.

Joke of Sir Harris Nicolas.—The late Sir Harris Nicolas used to practise rather strongly upon some of his friends. I was not an unwilling victim. The pleasure derived from the wit far exceeded any pain it inflicted. Indeed, Sir Harris himself one day expressed his disappointment at my insensibility, by saying that he had never in his whole life been able really to hit me. The late Lord S . . . was sitting with him one morning listening to a very astute but rather dry explanation of some matter about which his Lordship had inquired. At last he threw himself back in his arm-chair and said, "My dear Nicolas, I am very stupid this morning: my brains are all gone to the dogs." On which Sir Harris pathetically exclaimed, "Poor dogs!"

Mr. Babbage's Theory of Miracles.—The workings of machinery run parallel to those of intellect. The Analytical Engine might be so set that, at definite periods, known only to its maker, a certain lever might become moveable during the calculations then making. The consequence of moving it might be to cause the then existing law to be violated for one or more times, after which the original law would resume its reign. Of course the maker of the Calculating Machine might confide this fact to the person using it, who would thus be gifted with the power of prophecy if he foretold the event, or of working a miracle at the proper time, if he withheld his knowledge from those around until the moment of its taking place. Such is the analogy between the construction of machinery to calculate and the occurrence of miracles. A further illustration may be taken from geometry. Curves are represented by equations. In certain curves there are portions, such as ovals, disconnected from the rest of the curve. By properly assigning the values of the constants these ovals may be reduced to single points. These singular points may exist upon a branch of a curve, or may be entirely isolated from it; yet these points fulfil by their positions the law of the curve as perfectly as any of those which, by their juxtaposition and continuity, form any of its branches. Miracles, therefore, are not the breach of established laws, but they are the very circumstances that indicate the existence of far higher laws, which at the appointed time produce their pretended results.

Mr. Babbage's Opinion of the Athanasian Creed.—If I were to express my opinion of the Athanasian Creed merely from my experience of the motives and actions of mankind, I should say that it was written by a clever, but most unscrupulous person, who did not believe one syllable of the doctrine,—that he purposely

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asserted and reiterated propositions which contradict each other in terms, in order that, in after and more enlightened times, he should not be supposed to have believed in the religion which he had, from worldly motives, adopted.

A great portion of the volume is taken up with the history of Mr. Babbage's first Calculating Machine—called “The Difference Engine” to distinguish it from the still more extraordinary calculating machine called “The Analytical Engine” which he subsequently projected. A narrative in full is given of his troubles with successive Governments in the matter of this machine, and of the losses and indignities which his devotion to this enterprise for so many years of his life has entailed upon him. Of this part of the volume, as well as of the part referring to Mr. Babbage's feud with the organ-grinders, and the various scattered passages relating to his different scientific investigations, we may give some account hereafter. We cannot refrain from quoting this week, however, as a specimen of Mr. Babbage's powers of sarcasm, the following passage with which he winds up his account of an application made on behalf of the machine, at a particular stage of its progress, to Lord Derby's Government in 1852:—

Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Babbage's Calculating Machine.—As this question was one of finance and of calculation, the sagacious Premier adroitly turned it over to his Chancellor of the Exchequer—that official being, from his office, *supposed* to be well versed in both subjects. The opinion pronounced by the novelist and financier was, “That Mr. Babbage's projects appear to be so indefinitely expensive, the ultimate success so problematical, and the expenditure certainly so large and so utterly incapable of being calculated, that the Government would not be justified in taking upon itself any further liability.” With regard to the “indefinite expense.” Lord Rosse had proposed to refer this question to the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who would have given his opinion after a careful examination of the drawings and notations. These had not been seen by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, if seen by him, would not have been comprehended. The objection that its success was “problematical” may refer either to its mechanical construction or to its mathematical principles. Who, possessing one grain of common sense, could look upon the unrivalled workmanship of the then existing portion of the Difference Engine No. 1, and doubt whether a simplified form of the same engine could be executed? As to any doubt of its mathematical principles, this was excusable in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was himself too practically acquainted with the fallibility of his own figures, over which the severe duties of his office had stultified his brilliant imagination. Far other figures are dear to him—those of speech, in which it cannot be denied he is indeed pre-eminent. Any junior clerk in his office might, however, have told him that the power of computing Tables by differences merely required a knowledge of simple addition. As to the impossibility of ascertaining the expenditure, this merges into the first objection; but a poetical brain must be pardoned when it repeats or amplifies. . . . The machine upon which everybody could calculate had little chance of fair play from the man on whom nobody could calculate. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had read my letter to Lord Derby, he would have found the opinion of the Committee of the Royal Society expressed in these words:—“They consider the former [the abstract mathematical principle] as not only sufficiently clear in itself, but as already admitted and acted on by the Council in their former proceedings. The latter [its public utility] they consider as obvious to every one who considers the immense advantage of accurate numerical tables in all matters of calculation, especially in those which relate to astronomy and navigation.”—*Report of the Royal Society*, 12th Feb., 1829. Thus it appears:—1st. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer presumed to set up his *own idea* of the utility of the Difference Engine in direct opposition to that of the Royal Society. 2nd. That he *refused* to take the opinion of the highest mechanical authority in the country on its probable cost, and even to be informed whether a contract for its construction at a definite sum might not be attainable: he then boldly pronounced the expense to be “utterly incapable of being calculated.” This much-abused Difference Engine is, however, like its prouder relative the

Analytical, a being of sensibility, of impulse, and of power. It can not only calculate the millions the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer squandered, but it can deal with the smallest quantities; nay, it feels even for zeros. It is as conscious as Lord Derby himself is of the presence of a *negative quantity*, and it is not beyond the ken of either of them to foresee the existence of *impossible ones*. Yet, should any unexpected course of events ever raise the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to his former dignity, I am sure he will be its *friend* as soon as he is convinced that it can be made *useful* to him. It may possibly enable him to unmuddle even his own financial accounts, and to—. But, as I have no wish to crucify him, I will leave his name in obscurity. The *Herostratus* of Science, if he escape oblivion, will be linked with the destroyer of the Ephesian Temple.

Tantæ animis iræ? one might exclaim on reading this. But it is not given to every person to be able to know how keen is the *spretæ injuria machine*. We are not all Babbages.

“WANTED—A HOME,” AND OTHER NOVELS.

Wanted—a Home. By the Author of “Morning Clouds,” &c. Three Volumes. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

Mattie: A Stray. By the Author of “High Church,” &c. Three Volumes. (Hurst and Blackett.)

Mr. Christopher Katydid (of Casconia). A Tale. Edited by Mark Heywood. Two Volumes. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)

Breakers Ahead! By Ralph Vyvyan. Two Volumes. (Bentley.)

No Relations. A Novel. By Julia Corner. Two Volumes. (Newby.)

“I HAVE not written for all, nor for the majority, but for those who have suffered, and yet suffer.” This motto from Canti, prefixed to “Wanted—a Home”—in itself how cheerless a title!—is appropriate enough, and yet scarcely answers its purpose of indicating the spirit of the work. It is, indeed, a tale of suffering—of suffering of that peculiarly depressing character so tersely described by Tennyson as “The set gray life, and apathetic end.” But, as in the authoress's former novel, another element goes far to neutralize the dismal character which would otherwise attach to the total impression produced by the story. It is the Bohemian element—the scornful revolt against conventionalities, the sarcastic mockery of empty pretension, purse-proud vulgarity, and solemn fooleries of all sorts. This spirit of revolt is rendered additionally piquant by its association with other elements with which it is apparently little in harmony. Few good stories are more universally popular than those which recount how the simple country clergyman, or the meek quaker, has, by a quiet exercise of unsuspected mother wit, turned the tables upon the unmannerly assailant who has presumed upon his supposed ignorance of the world, or repugnance to vindicate himself by the arm of flesh. On the same principle it is a treat to find such acuteness of perception and such formidable talent for sarcasm in the serious, recluse, and deeply pious authoress of “Morning Clouds.” In one mood it seems strange that the authoress's emancipation from bigotry and narrowness should be so complete, in another that she should have retained so much of the excellent qualities often found in union with these unlovely characteristics. It is seldom, says Johnson, that a faulty verse can be amended without some mark of a rent, and more rarely still can a mind force its way out of a contracted sphere of thought without some disfiguring evidence of the convulsion—some clinging patch of the old, some unwholesome excrescence of the new. Our authoress is irreproachable in this particular. She paints dulness and narrow-mindedness as those only can who have known them well and suffered from them much: but the completeness of her escape is best evinced by the moderation of her picture. Quiet scorn is largely leavened with compassion, and there is not the slightest trace of heat or acrimony. Con-

sidered as a fiction, the work is likewise entitled to high praise. The elements of the plot are indeed few and slight, and have already entered into many hundred novels; but they are not uninteresting in themselves, and have every claim to the regard which can seldom be refused to the quiet, lady-like expression of genuine feeling. The subject is sufficiently indicated by the title. It is worked out with all the pathos of which such a theme is susceptible, enlivened by much dry humour, by calm but resolute protests against imposture of all kinds, more especially the self-deception of narrow-minded conscientious people, and a keen psychological analysis that would deserve to be termed brilliant were it not so exquisitely subtle and delicate. In default of every requisite for extensive popularity, the writer must rely on the suffrages of the intelligent, who certainly owe some gratitude to one who has devoted herself to them with an exclusiveness not frequent in these days.

“Mattie: a Stray” is a work of a lower class, but nearly as admirable in its way. It is a picture of plebeian life in the Borough, so true and vivid in its details as to rivet the attention from first to last, and worth any number of languid descriptions of high life as seen from the wrong side of the hall-door. The story is not very absorbing in itself, but the flagging interest is so continually relieved at the critical moment by some clever stroke of description or observation that the reader hardly becomes conscious of the defect. Matter-of-fact delineation is the writer's forte; he knows perfectly well what he is writing about, and realizes the contracted mind of the petty shopkeeper, the amiable silliness of the Borough belle, the narrow zeal of the local preacher, with a stiff, downright, photographic fidelity. The book affects the mind with a sense of tangibility; it affords something to think about, and something to remember. The following is a fair specimen of the style:—

Three years make but little difference in the general aspect of a poor neighbourhood. The same shops doing their scanty business; the same loiterers at street corners; the same watch from hungry eyes upon the loaves and fishes behind the window-glass; the same slipshod men, women, and children hustling one another on the pavement, in all weathers, “doing their bit of marketing;” the same dogs sniffing about the streets, and prowling round the butchers' shops. An observer might detect many changes in the names over the shop-fronts, certainly. Business goes wrong with a great many in three years; capital is small to work with in most instances; and, when the rainy day comes, in due course, by the stern rule by which rainy days are governed, the resistance is feeble, and the weakest put the shutters up, sell off at an alarming sacrifice, and go, with wives and children, still further on the downhill road. There are seizures for rent, writs issued on delinquents, stern authority cutting off the gas and water, sterner authorities interfering with the weights and measures, which, in poor neighbourhoods, *will* get light occasionally; brokers' men making their quarterly raids, and still further perplexing those to whom life is a struggle, desperate and intense. Amidst the changes in Great Suffolk Street, one business remains firm, and presents its wonted aspect. Over the little stationer's shop, the old established emporium for everything in a small way, is still inscribed the name of Wesden—has been repainted the name of Wesden in white letters, on a chocolate ground, as though there were nothing in the cares of business to daunt the tradesman who began life there, young and blooming! There are changes amongst the papers in the windows—the sensation pennyworths—the pious pennyworths—the pennyworths started for the amelioration and mental improvement of the working classes, unfortunate pennyworths that never get on, and which the working classes turn their backs upon, hating a moral in every other line as naturally as we do. The stock of volumes in the library is on the increase; the window, counter, shelves, and drawers are all well filled; Mr. Wesden deals in postage and receipt stamps—ever a good sign of capital to spare—and has turned the wash-house into a warehouse, where reams of paper, envelopes, and goods too numerous to mention, are biding their time to see daylight in Great Suffolk Street.

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The other novels on our list need not detain us long. "Mr. Christopher Katydid" belongs to that most hopeless class of literary failures—an attempt to be funny against the grain. The writer has not the remotest capacity for humour, and remains as dry as Gideon's fleece amidst the teeming drolleries of the society where the scene of his book is laid. It might have been thought difficult for the gravest pen to delineate American social life without an occasional lapse into the racy, if not the comical; but there is nothing amusing here beyond the obvious enjoyment of the author, who revels and disports himself in a congenial element of ambitious dulness with a self-satisfaction which it is perfectly refreshing to witness, and in which it would be well if the amiable and insipid writer of "Breakers Ahead!" could in any measure participate. This is a poor, thin-blooded, consumptive kind of story, which has always the air of apologizing for its existence, and is quite guiltless of any approach to humour beyond such involuntary strokes as attributing a familiar quotation from "Hudibras" to "Absalom and Achitophel." It deals with a society of which the writer does not seem to know much, and with passions of which he has certainly heard the names, but little more, if we may judge by this delectable anecdote of the hero at the crisis of his destiny:—"Spencer, returning to the terrace, mechanically lighted a cigar, but found he had bitten it through in the distress which now convulsed his whole frame." The force of frenzy can no further go!

Miss Corner supports her character as an experienced manufacturer of those old school-tales of love and villainy which are among novels what the willow-leaf pattern is in crockery. We do not object to an occasional sight of the antiquated ware, and wish it all success at Margate, Ramsgate, or whatever literary emporium it may be designed for. It appears to be compounded in all respects *secundum artem*, and to have no other drawback than that of being brought out about thirty years too late.

DICEY'S LETTERS FROM SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Schleswig-Holstein War. By Edward Dicey. Two Volumes. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE history of foreign newspaper correspondence would form an interesting chapter in the general history of journalism. In its present form this section of the broadsheet is one of the latest developments of the system; but, if we carry our researches back to the obscure commencement of gazetteering, we shall find that the correspondent then monopolized almost the entire newspaper, which was little else than the abridgment of a mass of such communications. It was, in fact, what it often was in name—a newsletter, compiled from the substance of many private letters, much after the fashion of the trade circulars of our leading firms, and merely committed to type for the sake of facilitating the circulation. As newspapers began to be more numerous, and to pass freely by post, they gradually came to depend on each other for their information, and the part of the private correspondent was greatly restricted. The inconvenience of this reliance on partial and prejudiced authorities must have soon made itself felt; but it was long before any journal possessed the enterprise or the means to establish agents of its own at the principal European capitals, charged to purify the channels of information by the double machinery of strict integrity and access to the fountain-head. The institution of special correspondence at periods of unusual excitement is a further refinement, and one of the most remarkable symptoms of the influence of the press in our day, and of the omnipotence of the principle of competition in impressing its vast resources into the public service. Scarcely has the boom of artillery been heard in Schleswig-Holstein

when reporters as distinguished as Mr. Dicey and Signor Gallenga are on the spot, the impelling power in each case being the determination of a newspaper proprietary to augment the sale of their journal. None of the great states so deeply interested in the course of events can have been more ably represented than the *Times* and *Telegraph*; and it may well be doubted whether the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy really procured for any cabinet more accurate information than might, with much else, be had for a penny at any stationer's in London. A perusal of Mr. Dicey's letters in their collected shape will show how well he served his public. It would be superfluous to say much in praise of the author of "Six Months in the Federal States." Others of the stormy petrels who fit rapid and unharmed amid the conquests and convulsions of nations may possess more eminent descriptive power; but Mr. Dicey is a thinker as well as a narrator, an observer well versed in the maxims of political science, which he knows how to apply with consistency, but without pedantry, to the field of incident before him. With honourable prepossessions in favour of the cardinal principles of Liberalism, he never allows these to degenerate into prejudices. He never forgets that each question has two sides, and each side its own point of view. He is remarkably endowed with the gifts of clear apprehension and clear exposition, and, more essential still to a correspondent, that of making himself at home wherever he goes, and imperceptibly educating the information latent in the social atmosphere around him.

Excellent, however, as Mr. Dicey's letters are, their perusal leaves an uncomfortable impression on the mind. This drawback is inherent in the subject, which is far from presenting the picturesque features of the American civil war, or Louis Napoleon's campaign in Italy. A hopeless strife on an uninteresting dispute, carried on in a flat country in the dead of winter, where everything went wrong from first to last, it has been a gigantic muddle, distasteful alike to victors, vanquished, and bystanders, and in which all may find ample materials for self-reproach. The Danes are laid prostrate, with the mortifying consciousness of having partly brought their overthrow upon themselves. The Germans can derive no gratification from a victory won by mere brutal force, and undistinguished by a spark of chivalry or generosity. Prussia feels an uneasy suspicion that she has been riveting her own chains. Austria has been cajoled into asserting a principle that threatens to result in the dissolution of her own empire. Schleswig begins to fear that she will not be allowed to choose her ruler after all, and the Duke of Augustenburg that he will not be allowed to be chosen. England, with the best intentions, has failed. As chaff rides high and far on the gale that bows the oak, so the only man who has come out well from the scene of universal humiliation is the recent object of universal derision—the Harlequin Strafford of Berlin. Insolent and unpopular as Herr von Bismarck may be, it would be idle to deny that his policy has on the present occasion proved entirely successful, or that this result is due to his having been the only one among all concerned clearly aware both of his ends and his means. But the Iliad is inconceivable with Thersites for an Achilles, and the Achilles of the Schlei is the Thersites of the Spree. If, on the other hand, we consecrate our Muse to the glorification of injured Denmark, it must still be allowed that Herr Bismarck is a better representative of Xerxes than General Gerlach of Leonidas. The general impression derived from Mr. Dicey is that the Danes, with laudable fortitude, stood up to be shot at; that they were not only shot at, but shot away, and came to an end accordingly. Brave, good-humoured, patient, industrious, they were lamentably astern of the age (about midway, say, between the age and the Pope), and their resistance was but a tragic anachro-

nism. All our sympathies are with them; but, even were the result unknown to us, a sorrowful instinct would warn us from the first page of Mr. Dicey's narrative that these sympathies would be wasted, and equally profitless to those who bestow and those who receive.

It is, indeed, quite clear that the German case was good, *up to a certain point*. We quote Mr. Dicey's summary of it:—

We Englishmen are apt to be forgetful of the fact that, alone among the nations of the world, we have no kindred population subject to a foreign power. There is not a country on the globe where our countrymen are not to be found, and yet there is no instance where an English-speaking community is governed by an alien race. We do not, therefore, make sufficient allowance for the irritation which a nation naturally feels at seeing men of its own blood and lineage and language governed by foreigners. If we can conceive the case of an independent Ireland, in which the Northern Counties, with their Anglo-Saxon Protestant population, were ruled by a Celtic Government, we shall understand something of the jealousy with which the Germans regarded any oppression, however slight, on the part of the Danes towards German Holstein and half-German Schleswig. Moreover, Germans are susceptible about any slight on their nationality to a degree we hardly give them credit for. The outer world declares that we English are the most self-worshipping people in the universe. Whether we are so or not it is hard for an Englishman to say; but this I am certain of, that—putting ourselves out of the question—the Germans have a higher collective opinion of their own merits than any people I have ever come across. The idea that any portion of the Fatherland should be under the dominion of what in their own opinion is an inferior race is gall and bitterness to every true German, burgher, noble, or professor, or whatever he may be. Moreover, the passion for German unity is involved in this Schleswig-Holstein question. To us it may seem that unity, like charity, should begin at home, and that Berlin and Vienna should have arranged their own quarrels before they interfered with Denmark. I am not sure, however, that this view is correct. A war for Schleswig-Holstein—that is, a war in vindication of the principle that Germany belonged to the Germans—was likely to do more for establishing a real unity than old inland reforms and progress. Such, at least, was the belief of the German world; and on this belief Count Bismarck speculated with an acuteness for which he has scarcely yet received due credit.

It is clear to us that the integrity of Denmark was not in question so long as the invasion stopped short of the Dannewerke. After this point was passed Denmark had perhaps a fair right to expect the protection of her neighbours. It is not for us to inquire why protection has not been given by the stronger European powers. We will conclude by a cordial recommendation of Mr. Dicey's volume, and by producing his evidence on some of the most interesting features of this disagreeable and unsatisfactory episode of modern history.

Feelings of the South Schleswigers.—This part of Schleswig is altogether and absolutely German. The names of the villages are the only evidences I can see of a Scandinavian population ever having ruled and reigned here. The streets are all designated by German names. Everybody you meet upon the high road greets you with "Guten Morgen" or "Guten Abend," as the case may be. And this cannot be because they see you are a stranger, as I was constantly addressed so, while riding alone, when it was so pitch dark that nobody could have told whether I was a Chinaman or a Maori chieftain. Every conversation I have overheard was in German. The inscriptions in the shop windows, the placards upon the walls, the performances at the theatre, are all in German. Moreover, it is impossible to shut your eyes to the fact that the population are heartily glad to see the last of their Danish rulers. All along some twenty miles that I travelled over yesterday there was scarcely a farm-house on which the Schleswig-Holstein colours were not displayed. On the roadside triumphal arches had been raised to welcome the Prussian soldiers as they marched into Schleswig. At all the taverns that I passed people were singing the national air of Schleswig-Holstein, and a drunken peasant I met reeling along homewards hiccuped out to me a question whether "I, too, did not love

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my Fatherland." In this little town of Eckernförde there are very few houses indeed from whose windows the flag of Schleswig-Holstein is not suspended. There are enough without the flags to show that they are not hung out in obedience to dictation or terror; and, curiously, the few houses that remain undecorated have almost all of them names of Danish origin over their shop-windows.

Views of Danish Politicians.—Ever since the accession of the late King, the relations of the Duchies to Denmark have been the absorbing issue of politics; and therefore the two parties have derived their names and their temporary character from the different views they took of the manner in which this issue should be dealt with. Their real character, however, is derived from that divergence of opinion which separates Liberals and Conservatives in every free constitutional country. From the time the German unity movement came into active existence it has been admitted by the Danes that Holstein and Lauenburg must, as German States and members of the Confederacy, follow the fortunes of the Fatherland. Granted this fact, the question arose how their relations to Denmark ought to be regulated. Speaking broadly, the Whole-State men advocated the view that such concessions should be made as would induce Holstein and Lauenburg to remain contented beneath the rule of Denmark. On the other hand, the Eider-Danes asserted that no possible concession would ever effect the desired objects; that Holstein must be separated from the monarchy, or connected with it at most by such a bond as that which, up to the death of William IV., united Hanover to England; and that the other provinces of the kingdom north of the Eider must be consolidated into one homogeneous Danish country. The difference in theory between the two factions was not unlike that between the advocates of State rights and centralised government under the American Union. The Whole-State party recommended the policy of separate local administrations for each of the four great divisions of the monarchy—Holstein, Schleswig, Jutland, and the islands—with a central government at Copenhagen, whose jurisdiction should extend only to matters of common national import. The Eider-Danes wished to have one government only; and, as Holstein could not possibly be comprehended in any arrangement of this kind, they proposed to detach it from the rest of the monarchy. Of course in each party there were various sections who advocated these conflicting views with more or less obstinacy; and the modes by which each of them sought to carry out their opinions altered according to the circumstances of the day. Still this divergence of sentiment was the mainspring of the policy which from 1848 downwards has directed the action of the Whole-State men and the Eider-Danes respectively. Looking on the question in the abstract, the views of the former party were the wisest and most statesmanlike; practically, however, there were many considerations which threw the power, not unreasonably, into the hands of their opponents.

Scenes at the Bombardment of Sonderborg.—Two long files of waggons, going opposite ways, blocked up the high road. Those coming from Sonderborg were filled with chairs, tables, carpets, washing-stands, mirrors, pictures, and all the various apparatus of houses turned inside out. It looked as if brokers had levied an execution upon the whole city. Everything had been thrown pell-mell into the vans, without thought for arrangement. Rosewood pianos lay in strange company with kitchen dressers, and fire-irons protruded from mahogany drawers in dangerous proximity to gilt-framed pictures. Every now and then a van had broken down beneath its load, and the furniture lay smashed and broken in the ditches by the road-side. Alongside the vans there trudged men and women, carrying under their arms, or in great baskets slung on sticks, chimney ornaments, china ware, plaster images, and other little treasures of household life which had escaped so far unhurt. At the cottages along the road the vans were unloading their burdens, and the cottagers seemed ready enough to give such stowage-room as they were able; and in front of almost every house there were groups of children prattling and playing merrily. At that happy age fear is soon forgotten, and change of any kind is always a pleasure. The flitting was rare fun, and for them there was no thought of the morrow. On the other hand, the file of carts going townwards were laden with living freights. Everybody was off to see what had become of what once were their houses—to save what salvage they might out of the general wreck. Soldiers,

peasants, fishermen, housewives, and well-dressed ladies were huddled together in the straw spread at the bottom of the carts. Amongst the younger members of the fairer sex the presence of the calamity had not extinguished the ruling passion of womanhood. It was odd to observe how, even in their sorry plight, they had contrived to dress themselves with some trace of elegance; how they squatted in the straw as gracefully as circumstances would permit; and what an obvious consciousness they betrayed of the fact that stolen glances were cast at them from time to time by the passers-by. Amongst the elder females the one thought or care was about their furniture. Women, as a rule, cling to their household belongings with a tenacity incomprehensible to men; and the present occasion was not an exception to the rule. Living in a small community, in a time of excitement, as I have done for weeks, you soon form a speaking acquaintance with scores of people whose names are unknown to you. Amongst the crowd there were hundreds of persons whose faces were familiar to me, and many were the greetings which I met with from the wayfarers. Seated in a cart was an old lady, the owner of a house where friends of mine had lodged till the day before. When the bombardment began she refused to leave her dwelling, though it was one of the most exposed of the whole town. "No," she said; "she had seen every brick of it built; she had bought every stick in it by her own labour; and, if the Prussians destroyed her furniture, they might just as well kill her too." For four-and-twenty hours, while the shells were falling round her house like hailstones, she kept her resolution. It was only when the flames were actually spreading in the street wherein she lived that she fled, with a sick niece confined to her bed by illness. Strange to say, her house, and that of the burgomaster, where I had had my abode—perhaps the two most exposed buildings in the town—had not been struck by a single shell, though the ground near them was furrowed up with shot. The old lady was hastening back to the town to carry off what she could save, and even her misfortunes had only increased her habitual loquacity. A little way on my hand was shaken warmly by a man whose face at first I could not recognise, it was so changed from its usual aspect of good-humoured importance, so pale and haggard. He was the landlord of an hotel of which I had been a constant frequenter, with whom I had many and many times discussed the progress of the siege. His house had been literally battered to the ground; he himself had escaped, with his wife and child, a baby in arms, but had saved nothing. The one treasure he was dragging back from the town was a baby's go-cart. In all likelihood he was utterly and helplessly ruined. A notorious German sympathiser, he could not expect much help from the Danish Government; while his chances of being indemnified by the Prussians were problematical in the extreme. Alarm and misery seemed to have crushed the strength out of his mind and body; and, though a young, vigorous man in years, he looked old and feeble. A few steps more and I was curtsied to by the servant-girl of a family where I had been a daily visitor. The place was destroyed; the family were driven away to find shelter where they could; her situation was gone, and she was thrown upon the world, friendless. Her eyes were swollen with tears, and she could hardly speak for sobbing. "She was going," so she told me, "to leave the island at once—to get anywhere away from the shells; and then what was to become of her, God knew!"

Anecdote of a Stoat.—I have seen but one animal which betrayed any consciousness of danger, and that was a stoat, which was carrying off to its hole in a ploughed field a dead rat nearly as large as itself. The cannonade was brisk at the time, and every time a shot was heard the stoat dropped its prey in guilty terror; then, the moment the sound had died away, it clutched up the rat again, and crossed another furrow in fear and trembling. The Mohammedan who was furtively drinking a glass of spirits when the thunder-storm came on threw the contents of the glass upon the ground, saying—so the story goes—"Allah, Allah! what a deal of noise about a little drop of brandy!" But the stoat, though he evidently entertained a similar belief that all this discharge of thunderbolts was intended to deprive him of his spoil, stuck firmly to his booty, and finally carried it off in triumph, in defiance of the angry gods.

This must be a parable. The stoat is Von Bismarck, the rat North Schleswig, and the empty noise of the cannon the public opinion of Europe.

NORGATE'S TRANSLATION OF THE ILIAD.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by T. S. Norgate. (Williams and Norgate.)

IT is well said by Mr. Dante Rossetti, in the preface to his admirable translation of "The Early Italian Poets," that "the life-blood of rhymed translation is this—that a good poem should not be turned into a bad one. The only true motive for putting poetry into a fresh language must be to endow a fresh nation, as far as possible, with one more possession of beauty. Poetry not being an exact science, literality of rendering is altogether secondary to this chief aim. I say *literal*ity, not fidelity, which is by no means the same thing." In these words is to be found, indeed, the kernel of the matter; but there is no good reason to limit a cardinal and, as it ought to be, self-evident truth to the use of *rhymed* translation. The fact that a blank-verse translator, while discarding some of the obvious and mechanical aids which contribute to a general poetic effect, emancipates himself at the same time from many palpable obstructions to the embodiment of the distinct idea which ought to exist in his imagination, does but lay on him an additional obligation to produce not merely verse that may be more or less correct in scansion, but something that will touch the heart and intellect as only true poetry can. Homer, for example, is mainly and above all things a poet. If a translator does not resemble him in this, the great characteristic of all, it is of no use to tell us that he has accurately copied details by the thousand. This is mere anise and cummin by the side of the weightier matters of the law. It was part of the work to do all this; but to leave the other undone was fatal. No one who takes a large and liberal view can believe that Homer has generally any very profound reason for calling Menelaus *ξανθός* in one place and *βοην ἀγαθός* in another. Possibly the translator's verse may be improved in any particular instance by introducing some alternative epithet, equally appropriate in itself with the one before him. Mere antiquarian truth, viewed apart and for its own sake, is not in the least the province of a poetical translator. It is for him to resemble, not to ape, the original author; to look at the fact told and the manner of telling it, or the sentiment and the manner of enunciating it, and then to decide for himself what particular words will best represent this fact or sentiment, and this manner, to the English reader. In the attempt to do so he may stagger, but he will be moving in the right path nevertheless; and, by virtue of his aim, he is not unlikely, even with inferior abilities, to pass beyond others who are walking firm and upright in the wrong direction. When Homer prints a thoroughly life-like picture on the brain—when, in perusing his words, we verily seem to behold a form shaping itself out of the air—the great essential point is to convey a like impression in our rendering of the passage. It seems reasonable to believe that it will often be a matter of actual experience to the translator that the true effect, which he *must* apprehend from the outset, will keep slipping away from under his fingers till suddenly, as he may add, suppress, or alter some detail of colouring, the divine spark glimmers, and he seems to grasp the missing power in a moment. In the noblest passages of Homer, at least, a mere lexicographical rendering is sure to fail.

We have been thus careful to explain one point of view, because the work before us is constructed throughout on what we consider a lower principle of art; and it is, therefore, impossible for us to commend it, as in many respects we honestly might, if we accepted the more or less superficial estimate of a translator's functions that is generally prevalent. If we were to say that Mr. Norgate has done a wise thing in selecting blank verse as the metre in which it is best to translate the Iliad; that his English is racy and direct, and so far like Homer; and that

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he is in the main accurate in embodying the exact matter contained in the original poet—this would be all very true, but in our mouths would have no meaning whatever. There is that which neutralizes, or, at any rate, makes of far less account than it would otherwise be, all merit of this kind. So, also, it would be quite a minor condemnation to say that the verse is rough and inharmonious, and that various little inaccuracies of scholarship often occur. These things also are true; but they are not to the point till the main question has been settled—“Is Mr. Norgate’s *Iliad* poetry or not?” As for Homer’s *Iliad*, we know that is poetry, and poetry of the grand type. Our hearts are stirred within us by the thunder of the captains and the shouting, or we are touched even to tears by the felt and sacred presence of domestic sorrow. But it is our duty to tell the English reader that he will gain no deep emotion from the verse of Mr. Norgate, and that his interest will be alike tame and placid in the wrath of Achilleus, the drubbing of Thersites, or the bereavement of Priam. That is, it will be to him as if he read these things in a plain prosaic narrative, and he will be unconsciously led to refer them to the standard of their own intrinsic material worth and secular importance. The divine manner, the living coal from the altar, has not touched the lips of the translator. It is fair, however, to state that the conscious plan of Mr. Norgate’s work, and the unconscious principle of its actual construction, differ very considerably. It is with both pleasure and pain that we call attention to the following words in his preface—pleasure that they are so true and earnest in themselves, pain that they present so forcible a contrast with Mr. Norgate’s own practice:—

Any one who reads Homer’s own poems, and looks into any English translation, cannot but feel how lucklessly they fall short of giving to the English reader anything like an adequate idea of what Homer is—whether in his matter or in his manner; his marvellous imagery, sometimes unfolded in many words, sometimes in a single one, and that utterly untranslatable by a single one; his very childlike simplicity at all times; his power of bringing before the eye of the reader’s or hearer’s mind rapid and distinct dioramas of human life and action, ever varying, ever natural, ever pleasing, ever instructive; though sometimes awful, sometimes ludicrous, sometimes tenderly touching: and all this in words that fly on wings of wild-fire.

It may well be that there is this real abyss between Homer himself and all English translators. Mr. Norgate can discern the sort of bridge we want, but he is not the man to erect it.

It is necessary that we should give a fair extract to justify what we have said. For our purpose it is of course right to take Homer at his best, nor have we in the least sought or desired to catch Mr. Norgate at his worst. As is the difference in tone between Hector’s parting from Andromache in Homer (*Iliad* vi.) and this version of the same scene that we here present to the reader, so, we are compelled to say, is the difference between the general cast of the one work and the general cast of the other. Whether it would be possible for us to congratulate Mr. Norgate without at the same time depreciating Homer we must now leave our readers to judge:—

Anon, tall Hector of the glancing helm
Thus answered her: “Yea, wife, these matters all
I also have at heart: but sure full strangely
Trojans and sweeping-mantled Trojan ladies
Do I regard, were I to skulk aloof,
Coward-like, from the fight; nor so forsooth
Does my heart bid me: for I’ve learnt betimes
To be bold always, and to fight in front
Among the foremost Trojans, and maintain
My father’s great renown, and mine own also.
For this I know full well in heart and soul,—
The day shall be, some time, when sacred Iliion
Shall perish utterly, and also Priam
Famed for good ashen spear, and all Priam’s
people.

Yet not the Trojans’ painsome woes hereafter
Have I so much at heart, nor yet the woes
Of Hecuba herself, nor of king Priam,
Nor of my brothers, who, both many and bold,

Shall haply fall beneath the foemen’s prowess
Low in the dust,—as have I Thee at heart,
What time shall some one of the brass-mailed
Argives

Haply bereave thee of the day of freedom,
And lead thee in tears away: and living yonder
In Argos—thou shouldst have to weave the web
At other woman’s bidding; and shouldst fetch
Water from forth the spring of Hypereia,
Or of Messenæ, sore against thy will.
But hard Necessity would press upon thee.
And haply some one, seeing thee shedding tears,
Should say on a time, ‘*This was the wife of Hector,
Who of all the Trojan horsemen was in fighting
Ever the bravest, when they fought round Iliion:*’
So shall one haply say some time; whereat
On Thee shall grief arise all fresh again
From want of husband able to ward off
Thy day of slavery. But may a mound of earth
Cover me down in death, ‘fore ever I hear
Of *Thy* being carried off, of *Thy* loud cry.”

P. S. W.

OLD ENGLISH LEECHDOMS.

Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England. Collected and Edited by Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. (Master of the Rolls’ Series of Chronicles and Memorials.)

THIS Saxon treatise on medical botany will be an extremely uninviting volume for the narrowly scientific reader. We must have a fair share of sympathy with old delusions, or at least with our ancestors who were their victims, ere we can read with becoming calmness the nonsense in which the men of old clothed the few scraps of medical knowledge that experience or tradition had blessed them with. An educated man of the present day has much difficulty in comprehending the thoughts of his fore-elders of eight hundred years ago. It is so strange to him that persons whom he knows, from other sources, to have been in a great degree civilized should have believed that herbs and stones worn about the person—charms, incantations, and actions done at a distance from their object—could produce medicinal effects. He has been from his birth taught to laugh at these superstitions—to look upon them as the wilful lies of impostors, or the vain dreams of the utterly ignorant; he can, therefore, hardly realize that Alfred and Beda and Wilfrid, no less than the most unlettered ceorl of their times, believed in all these things. Yet it would have been a miracle had they not done so. For ages beyond the reach of human memory or the faintest echo of tradition till almost yesterday, the inhabitants of Europe have been the victims of delusions and half-understood truths such as these. Dioscorides and Pliny, the Alexandrian Neo-Platonists, and the compilers of the *Talmud* agree with the Christian Fathers in bearing witness to the universal belief in charms, talismans, and the magical uses of words. To the prevalence of this faith in a later time every book of medicine, surgery, or botany that has come down from the Middle Ages bears witness; and, if they were lost or silent, the few who have learning and patience enough to understand such records would find ample proof of what we have stated in the council-books and saintly legends of Christendom. The Reformation did not smite these fables with the same violence with which it struck some other forms of disbelief: they were only slightly wounded by a side-blow. For many a day after the Pope’s power was overthrown in Northern Europe the herbals continued to point out what plants were

“Of sov’ran use
‘Gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, and damp,
Or ghastly furies’ apparition.”

This belief in charms, incantations, and magic properties—the whole folk-lore, indeed, of the Middle Ages—though descending to our ancestors from far-away heathen times, was moulded into shape by the religious ideas with which they were surrounded. Theology was the only subject to which the mind of man in those days applied itself with anything like what we should call scientific precision; the consequence was that the theological method was the only one which either the thinker or those thought for could

understand. It was to all men then, and for ages after, a received fact of Christianity that certain words said by a priest had power over material things. The whole sacramental system as then taught was founded on this idea. What wonder, then, that it was carried out into the world of nature to explain phenomena not strictly within the theological enclosure. Physical law, as it was thought of by the sages of Greece, or as we think of it, was entirely uncomprehended. To the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman every change of weather was a miracle, every storm of wind and every peal of thunder a token of God’s anger; and for these, and all other evils spiritual or material, the Church had provided remedies. Were not, then, the medicines to be found in the woods and the fields of the same nature as those within the Church’s doors? Their action was the same as far as man could see, and the knowledge of both came to them from the same venerable source—from those who were most learned in the wisdom of their ancestors—“*majorum studiosissimi.*” If holy water could keep away or cure fever, why should they doubt that the right leg of a black dog hung on the arm might do the same (p. 363); or, to take another instance, and one which must often have occurred to the simple villagers who sleep beneath the shadow of our old church towers, if the words spoken by the priest were all-powerful in the stupendous miracle of the altar, how could they believe that the charm or spell said by the same priest to protect their crops from blight was a vain delusion? They held that they had good evidence of the efficacy of the words in both cases. If we examine some of the popular opinions of the present day, we shall not be inclined to laugh very loudly at their misconception. We, whatever our beliefs in religious matters, live in an age that has become accustomed to subtle distinctions—that requires accurate statements—weighs evidence and collects testimony. They for whom these Leechdoms were written were altogether different from us in these things. To them the spiritual world within and around them was all in all; the facts of every-day life could only be viewed through the coloured medium of a poetical mythology which regarded the whole world as talismanic and miraculous.

How long it is since the educated classes in this country emerged from this class of ideas it would be out of place here to discuss; that our peasantry are still under their influence is evident to all who are acquainted with the manners of the common people. On the wolds of Lincolnshire, or in the Yorkshire dales, the *water-doctor* is yet a formidable rival of the physician. The patients of both of them yet believe in knots, witchcraft, love-potions, and charms to procure abortion. They still torture frogs, snails, and dormice to remove warts, and deal with spells and incantations to recover sick children and diseased cattle. In Ireland the first chapter of St. John’s Gospel is still written on paper and worn about the person to keep off infection. It is sometimes found by English farmers made up into little rolls and tied among the long hair of Irish cattle that have been sent over to this country, its use being to preserve them from distemper on their journey. There is, indeed, hardly a superstitious practice or unfounded belief mentioned in Mr. Cockayne’s preface of which we could not produce modern instances. Nastiness is now, as formerly, a prevailing characteristic of popular medicine. We have frequently known the *Armadillo-woodlouse* or *Pill-millepede* taken as a cure for ague, and have been told that its healing properties are wonderful. Sheep’s dung is still constantly used as a remedy for dropsy; and wonderful tales are told as to the curative properties of the excrement of the goose in obstinate cases of jaundice. Nightmare is still believed in, not as the effects of an ill-digested supper, but as a visitant from the under-world caused by witchcraft. An illiterate old man, a Lincolnshire farm-labourer, told us the other day that, when he was young,

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he was frightfully tormented in his sleep by something that haunted him in the shape of a little old woman covered with long hair. He frequently tore her limb from limb; but, notwithstanding this, she came again shortly after as if nothing had happened. When he had suffered from this for some time he removed his place of residence to another village. While away he never saw anything of the old woman; but, when he came back to his old home, the hag attacked him the very first night. Some one told him that, if he had his bed moved to another part of the room, the hag could not find him. He did this; but with little effect. The hairy woman came the next night, called him by his name, and tormented him till morning. This was repeated so often that it became unbearable. He consulted his friends, who all agreed that he was bewitched, and that the proper remedy was to take nine new pins and an equal number of new needles and bury them in a bottle containing dirty water. After this was done he never suffered from witching any more; but the woman whom he strongly suspected of sending the hag to torment him went blind the very day the charm was buried. The man who tells the story is quite honest; he is evidently quite certain of the truth of every word of it.

The original text is edited and translated in a thoroughly faithful manner. We miss, however, the elaborate annotation which such a work requires to make it instructive to ordinary readers. The fault, however, is not Mr. Cockayne's. The laws of the Master of the Rolls are inviolable, and one of them is that no notes are to appear on the pages, except mere corrections of the text. We shall all admit that such a regulation is necessary when we consider those for whom it was meant; but, in the present instance, the public have suffered by it. To supply this deficiency as much as may be we have upwards of a hundred pages of preface dealing with early medicine, surgery, and botany. We wish more space had been given to the magical and preternatural parts of the subject; for, notwithstanding the piles of books which have been written at home and in Germany professing to illustrate the folk-lore of the Northern races, we are on many matters as much in darkness as ever. There is evidence here that the editor could enlighten. What he says of charms is notably good.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to fight an angry battle against superstition, and they treat a talisman or a charm with some disdain and much contempt. But let us reflect that these playthings tended to quiet and reassure the patient, to calm his temper and soothe his nerves; objects which, if we are not misinformed, the best practitioners of our own day willingly obtain by such means as are left to them. Whether a wise physician will deprive a humble patient of his roll of magic words, or take from his neck the fairy stone, I do not know: but this is certain, that the Christian church of that early day and the medical science of the empire by no means refused the employment of these arts of healing, these balms of superstitious origin.

That the Church always used charms of her own is an historical fact sufficiently proved; it is, perhaps, not equally well known how zealously she bestowed herself to put down all such sorceries as were not sanctioned by her rites. To work them out, however, was a sheer impossibility. The men and women of former days were as imaginative as we: they were content to believe what authority said about articles of faith; for then authority was not at war with their intelligence: but they could not feel, hope, and fear within the proscribed limits. Unauthorized rites were always springing up in spite of the Church's utmost watchfulness, traditions of elder religions mingling strangely with Christian doctrines and the poetical conceptions of a half-civilized people. Hence the fairy lore of Europe and the magical botany which still lingers in our villages. Hence, too, the frightful legends once current everywhere of witches who could raise storms, delude children, and even awaken the dead from their slumber.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Four Years in the Ionian Islands: their Political and Social Condition, with a History of the British Protectorate. Edited by Viscount Kirkwall, lately on the Staff of Sir Henry Ward, Seventh Lord High Commissioner. Two Volumes. (Chapman and Hall.)

THE time has not yet come when a fair and impartial history of the British Protectorate of the Ionian islands can be expected. Within the islands, both amongst the Ionians and the English residents, party-feeling has too recently been excited, and personal interests are too prominent, to render a cool judgment easy. At any rate the author of the present work cannot be regarded as possessing the necessary qualifications, as he commences a very bitter attack on the last of the Lord High Commissioners (Sir Henry Storks) by an unworthy insinuation that neither as a statesman who had been engaged in important negotiations nor a soldier who had seen service was he likely to attract much respect from the people he was sent to govern. Remarks by no means complimentary, and in equally bad taste with regard to men now living and recently dead, abound in the so-called "History of the British Protectorate;" but we seek in vain for the facts on which such remarks are based.

Of the two volumes, the first is a history—the second a mixed narrative and journal. The latter it would have been wiser to omit altogether. Of the seven islands, only Corfu and Cephalonia seem at any time to have been the residence of Lord Kirkwall; and he appears to have passed only a few hours in Santa Maura and half a day in Ithaca. During his very brief visit he was shown, but could not even discover when they were before his very eyes, the grand cyclopean monuments still remaining of the old castle of Ulysses; while, in Santa Maura, his few hours were divided between lunch at the fort and dinner at the house of the Resident. "We skirted by the old cyclopean walls, which we had not time to examine. Moreover, my long stay in Cephalonia had made me familiar with similar antiquities" (p. 207). A day and a half seems to have been devoted to Zante, but the other islands (Cerigo and Paxo) we are not reminded of. Thus three days out of the four years of his residence were judged sufficient for half the area and two-fifths of the population of these islands. We find, however, a complete chapter on earthquakes in Cephalonia, in which, on a very small sprinkling of facts, is based the following theory:—

I believe that, by the action of the winds, the ocean is forced occasionally into contact with the realms of fire that occupy the centre of the earth, and that the waves, repelled by the flames, generate enormous volumes of steam, which rush furiously along the hollows, conveying with them the lava of those dark regions. This mass of steam-propelled lava seeks everywhere to escape, and makes for the volcanoes, and on its passage breaks through or violently shakes the crust of the earth where it is weakest (p. 168).

As a fair specimen of the scientific and narrative style of the work, we give the following extract from a journal expressly quoted "for the benefit of those who desire to study these phenomena (earthquakes):"—

Monday, March 17.—Earthquakes nightly, or rather between 3 and 4 a.m. Slept through them to-day and yesterday.

Monday, March 24.—I learn that at 3½ a.m. to-day there was a slight shock, but it did not awaken me. Dr. Lane said there were several at midnight.

Thursday, April 3.—At 2 a.m. awakened by an earthquake; weather calm; barometer, when I went to bed, rising. A little fallen this morning, though very fine. The great storm yesterday morning (from N.E.) a great deal to do with it. [Query, with what?]

Friday, April 2.—(This day I wrote my journal chiefly in modern Greek. It records that the wind was very strong from the S.E., and that Mr. —, an Englishman, had told me the day before that the Greek almanac prophesied for to-day a terrific earthquake in Argostole (which did not take place). I also heard that the Patriarch

had dreamed at Constantinople that one of the Seven Islands was to be swallowed up this year. And, as Cephalonia was suffering unusually from earthquake, which else could be the victim?) . . .

We commend this chapter, which continues in the same strain, to the careful attention of Mr. Mallet and others who have hitherto been contented to seek for their facts and form their opinions from observations of a different and much more troublesome kind. It is clear, however, that neither science nor archaeology are pursuits that interest or trouble Lord Kirkwall; and we turn to the history of the British Protectorate with the hope of finding a more congenial subject.

But it is not a pleasant history, however, either to write or to read. Our author gives a long introductory sketch of the mediæval condition of the islands from the time when they first fell into the hands of Venice, about the middle of the twelfth century, to the close of the Venetian rule. For more than six hundred years the miserable inhabitants—a mixture of the many races inhabiting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean—were oppressed alternately by Venetians and Turks, the ruling powers being a set of tyrants governing occasionally under the mask of good laws, but rarely observing them, except when it suited their own convenience. The native tribes and families were piratical enough to discover a Greek origin and Greek enough to become successful pirates. Towards the end of the last century the genius of Bonaparte recognised the value of Corfu; and, till the peace of 1815, the islands were alternately French, Turkish, Russian, and English. It was in May 1814 that Corfu surrendered to the English; and, by the Treaty of Paris in 1815, the seven Ionian islands were formed into a free and independent state under the exclusive protectorate of the king of Great Britain. The terms of the articles of the treaty are singularly vague. Practically, the whole establishment of the constitution of the islands was left to the Commission first appointed by the English Protectorate. The military possession of Corfu was then, and must always be, of great value, and was the advantage to England. The management of the people could only be a trouble and a difficulty, and has always proved so. Wide differences of religion, language, and customs have prevented the English governors from understanding and managing the people. The difficulties thus arising have been insuperable; and, in the words of Colonel Sir Charles Napier, in his "Colonies," "The Ionian islands are called independent states, but must be considered as a colony belonging to England, with a constitution of their own that renders the Lord High Commissioner perfectly despotic. He is, therefore, the person from whom all the good and all the evil acts of the government emanate."

The first of the Lord High Commissioners, Sir Thomas Maitland, was a fit person enough for the position. He was called "King Tom," and deserved the title. Clever, energetic, and frank, though somewhat coarse and a little too much given to the pleasures of the table, he very wisely examined his territory and made acquaintance with his subjects before constructing a constitution for them. He found the people slaves, and the so-called nobles petty tyrants. He allowed no publication of opinion, but matured his plans quietly, and carried them into effect boldly. Utterly unfit for self-government as they were, in the English sense of the word, he felt bound under the treaty to give the people the form of freedom; but he carefully arranged that they should not practically interfere. He would have no revolutionary measures. He told the people boldly that the legislature which he proposed to have elected would not be the result of unlimited freedom of choice, but pointed out that, to the welfare of the masses, the forms of government were not important, their happiness and prosperity depending rather on its substantial acts. He promised, and kept his promise, that he would secure to them many great practical reforms, and especially a

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vigorous and impartial administration of justice. This was a thing till then unknown.

The constitution was voted by an Assembly invoked for the purpose. It did, to all intents and purposes, place the whole of the real power in the hands of the Lord High Commissioner, who could carry out or prevent any measure whatever. The form was complicated enough, but the reality wonderfully simple and easily stated.

It is not to be supposed that either the restless Greeks or the half-Venetian nobles would sit down quietly satisfied with such a constitution. The lower classes generally, no doubt, were greatly benefited by the administration of justice; but the middle class, and those who were becoming wealthy, wanted the reality of power, and the higher classes were exceedingly offended that they could not continue to domineer over the whole of the non-noble population. Whatever Greek blood flowed in the veins of the people urged them to make restless attempts to obtain greater liberty of action; and the establishment of the kingdom of Greece was, from the very first, a source of trouble and discontent among the Ionians. Through all this "King Tom" held on his way. He continued till his death, in 1824, carrying out his system; and the appointments made by him afford abundant proof of his great qualities as a governor. At Cephalonia Colonel (Sir Charles) Napier, the Resident or local representative of the Lord High Commissioner, exactly repeated the conduct of his chief; doing good with violence and even with tyranny, but probably in the only way that circumstances admitted. At Santa Maura and Zante the appointments of Residents were also good. As a financier Sir Thomas Maitland was unsurpassed. Arriving at a moment when the treasury was empty, he paid all current expenses, expended large sums on public improvements, increased the revenue without worrying the people with taxation, and left a surplus of nearly £150,000.

The successor to "King Tom" (Sir Frederick Adam) was not equal to the first "Lord High" either in talent, strength of character, knowledge of human nature, or economy. He gave way to the members of the old Venetian aristocracy, who had long been the curse of the islands. He was too jealous of the Residents to allow them to keep up their position and do the good they might in the various islands, too vain and extravagant to check the waste of public money, and too weak to resist the encroachment of the ruling families or punish their injustice and tyranny. He may not have been wicked, but he was incapable. He brought water into Corfu from a distance of seven miles; but he spent £30,000 in doing so. He quarrelled with and dismissed Colonel Napier—a man as superior to himself as wisdom is superior to folly. He spent £20,000 on a useless palace, and laid a tax on the importation of cattle into Cephalonia without inquiring whether any were ever imported thither. He left behind him an empty treasury.

In 1832 Lord Nugent succeeded Sir Frederick Adam. He was an advanced Liberal, but, unfortunately, did not stop to inquire whether parliamentary reform was as much needed in the Ionian islands as it was in England, and whether, if needed, the people were in a condition to take advantage of it. If Sir T. Maitland and Sir F. Adam were rather too despotic—the first with, and the second without, judgment—Lord Nugent, by opening the door to discussion and introducing liberal measures, too soon disturbed a system that might ultimately have admitted of such measures. But he was economical, and in little more than two years and a half acquired a surplus of £186,000.

Sir Howard Douglas, who came next, endeavoured to tread in the footsteps of Sir T. Maitland; but the reign of Lord Nugent had rendered this very difficult. He steadily, and in the face of great difficulties, improved the material condition of the people. But he was extravagant, and his expenditure was

always greater than his income. He did much to improve education, and, though arbitrary on principle, seems to have looked forward to the time when free institutions might be granted. His parliaments were subservient, and his appointments good.

Mr. Mackenzie succeeded Sir H. Douglas as Whigs and Liberals succeed Tories; but the government that appointed him was soon changed, and he was not supported from home. His object was to reform, and his reforms pleased neither party. After two years of vain attempts he resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Seaton—a military Lord High Commissioner whose admirable personal qualities and high reputation as a soldier did not prevent him from making serious and even fatal mistakes in his government of the Ionian republic. He improved the system of education, and commenced important public works. But he became alarmed at the possibility of disturbance arising from the French revolution of 1848, made unreasonable concessions, and refused to listen to the reports of disturbances in Cephalonia, where, however, serious troubles arose. He succeeded in changing entirely the constitution of the islands, quadrupling the number of electors, introducing vote by ballot, permitting trial by jury in political cases, and freeing almost entirely the press and the Parliament. With Lord Seaton ended the epoch during which British influence was paramount; and, after his departure, the idea of union with Greece became the popular desire, ever increasing, until what was long a vain dream has become a reality.

Sir Henry Ward, although an advanced Liberal in politics, soon found, when appointed to succeed Lord Seaton as Lord High Commissioner, that the liberal measures of his Conservative predecessor had induced a state of anarchy which he was incapable of reducing to order. In his time the insolence of the Parliament became yet more prominent and unbearable, inasmuch that, after the official visit of the Lord High Commissioner to communicate with the Parliament, a priest was employed to *purify the house!* It was found quite impossible to induce the newly-elected popular Parliament to attend to any useful business, and separation from England became a subject of general debate. The assembly, though elected with so much of the popular element, was, in fact, a mere faction, utterly unpractical and utterly unmanageable.

It is painful and needless to follow the story of continued defiance and humiliation during the government of the next Commissioner, Sir John Young. At the time of his appointment, in 1855, and till after the mission of Mr. Gladstone in 1859, there was a sort of undercurrent of feeling admitting the possibility of a cession of the islands to Greece, and there was a crude idea of colonizing Corfu, and giving up the other islands to Greece. The publication in the *Daily News* of a despatch on this subject stolen from the Colonial Office exasperated the islanders and made the position of Sir James Young untenable. Mr. Gladstone's mission did not improve matters; and, after a short reign of fourteen days, he resigned, and was succeeded by the last of the Commissioners, Sir Henry Storks.

It is clear that, from the time when Lord Seaton introduced so largely the popular element, the duration of English rule was only a question of time. The Greeks—and in this respect the Ionians are perhaps more Greek than the Greeks—all dream of a great empire. They delight in show and the semblance of power; and, as they really care but little for the comforts and luxuries of civilization, their ideals are far less of material improvement than of dominion.

We forbear to enter on the vexed questions that have arisen during the last few years. The struggle that commenced in 1843, under Lord Seaton, had gone on constantly increasing in bitterness till it culminated in 1859, during Mr. Gladstone's mission. The attempt made to stifle the cry for union with Greece was

hopeless so long as the constitution was retained; and this, having once been granted, could hardly be recalled. That Sir H. Storks has managed to continue his reign without any formal and violent outbreak is certainly to be placed to his credit; and he succeeded in modifying some of the so-called reforms of 1848. Perhaps, however, the revival of Greece under a government less corrupt and arbitrary than that of Otho, and the fact that it became possible to give up the Protectorate without throwing it into the hands of France or Austria, has been, on the whole, a fortunate event.

Lord Kirkwall is personally bitter against all who have recently held authority in the islands. He objects, also, to the policy of giving up the islands at all; to the mode in which the Protectorate has been resigned; to the illiberality of expecting the Ionians to pay their debts; and to the indignity they have been made to suffer by destroying the fortifications. He endeavours even to show that the fortifications were constructed at the cost of the islands, and therefore that we had no right to destroy them. Some of these matters (not the last) are doubtless open to discussion; but we cannot promise the reader much assistance from the book before us in coming to a decision. We can only hope that the measure, which is now an accomplished fact, may be for the benefit of the Greeks and their new subjects, and we trust the Ionians will be less troublesome to their compatriots than they have proved to their protectors.

THREE NEW NOVELS.

Strathcairn. By Charles Allston Collins. In Two Volumes. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.)

More Secrets than One. A Novel. By Henry Holl. In Three Volumes. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.)

Strife and Rest. By the Author of "Agnes Home." In Two Volumes. (Tinsley Brothers.)

AMONG the various episodes of a man's life, one of the pleasantest at the time, and brightest to look back upon when it is past, is the holiday that closes a long summer of hard work in a busy metropolis. When the heather is wine-red on the hill-side, and the splash of the trout is heard in the stream, what stretches of walking one gets by loch, or mountain, or moor! Nor does it too much grieve one that the holiday-making season will soon be over; that London awaits our return, huge, dusty, and busy as ever; where, for another ten months or so, there will be scarce leisure to sit and think over the enjoyments of the autumn that is past. Now and then, too, one hears of a pretty love-history commencing or coming to a favourable conclusion in some romantic out-of-the-way shooting-box in the Highlands, where, wandering by the loch at sunset, climbing the rugged glen together, or sitting face to face in a little boat among the softly green or grey hills down which rivulets run like silver threads, two young people have been thrown in one another's way for a few weeks by the kindest and most propitious of fates. Indeed, it has seemed to us, hitherto, almost an impossibility that anything but health and enjoyment could result from a couple of months' holiday spent among the Highlands of Scotland. But Mr. Collins has for ever robbed us of this sweet delusion, and, in the story of "Strathcairn," and of a shooting-season spent at an ancient Scotch castle of that name, has invested at least one bit of hill and moor with an interest unmistakably tragic. To speak sincerely, it is a shame. One feels, on closing the last of the two volumes, that deer-stalking and grouse-shooting and trout-fishing can never be the same to one again. The sight of a sweet Scotch face, with a grey castle-turret and a rose-garden for a background—till now one of the most charming *rencontres* of the country—will be enough to send one home again, guns and dogs and all.

Sir John Balmain, with a party of friends, among whom is the imaginary writer of the

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book, sets off one August not very long ago to the Highlands, where Sir John has taken an old castle and its accompanying bit of hill and moor for a couple of months' shooting. There is a clause in the agreement that has been duly signed by Sir John and the owner of the castle, which, trifling in itself, becomes, before long, of the greatest importance to all concerned. This clause signifies nothing more nor less than that the daughter of the resident earl, who is understood to have gone abroad by himself for a time, is to be allowed to remain in the castle; not to mix with the visitors who have the run of the whole building, but to keep to herself in one particular turret, retaining, of all the estates, for purposes of exercise and recreation, only one little wood known by the name of Helen's Wood, and which contains a diminutive chapel, and is enclosed with palings and locked gates. This young lady, surnamed among the natives "the Lily of Strathcairn," is never to be seen but by the strangest chance; and very soon she becomes an object of such keen curiosity among the ladies of the party, and of such surpassing interest to the gentlemen, that the charms of the gun and the fishing-rod are almost forgotten in the attempt to solve the riddle of that fair girl's life. A horrible old hag, who opens the door when the happy English party first arrive at Strathcairn, warns them, in sepulchral tones, not to cross that threshold—that "Death is in that house." But, having made a very fatiguing journey, and come so far in quest of sport and pleasure, Sir John Balmain is by no means willing to listen to the old woman's counsel. And so the story glides on, like one of those Highland streams by which they are so cheerfully roving—first through realms of sunlight and happiness, on into the dark and sorrowful ravine, till, with a cunning curve, it selects the precipice for its course, and grows strong in its downfall.

Mr. Collins has avoided one of the errors most common among modern novelists. His *dramatis personae* are not too numerous, nor his story so intricate that an attempt to fathom the mystery of its construction becomes a positive pain. Partaking of the sensational character of most of the novels of the day, the story of "Strathcairn" is nevertheless simple enough, and artistically handled in a manner one begins to recognise as peculiar to the author. There is a want of distinctness in the delineation of the principal characters (Strathcairn himself excepted); but this is forgotten among scenery and events ably and vividly described.

Mr. Holl's new novel is likely to be as successful as those which have preceded it. The faults of expression and composition which marred them are, to a somewhat less extent, visible in this. But, while we deplore these faults, we cannot too highly praise the power and truthfulness with which most of the chief characters of the story are represented. Indeed, it is this admirable delineation of character in many of its strangest and most out-of-the-way phases which may, in this, as in Mr. Holl's former writings, be regarded as his forte. Mr. Holl's men and women are not speaking phantoms, but, once known, are not easily forgotten. Their very faces and voices remain familiar to us, and the lesson of their lives is indelibly fixed on our memories. The story is as intricate as Mr. Collins's is simple, and revels in startling and melo-dramatic situations. The principal hero—for among the actors who throng upon the stage may be reckoned at least three heroes—is a well-conceived, strongly-portrayed character. John Peajacket—the extravagant boy who went to sea, wandered an outcast over the earth, but returned in a few years with a gold lining to his famous pea-jacket—who scatters kindness and gladness wherever he goes, loves heartily, hates honestly, despises splendidly—is a very fresh and wholesome piece of conception. There is a "bad husband," too—who, in his way, is as good as John Peajacket, if not better—whose marvellous selfishness and brutality alternate with love

for his wife and remorse for his conduct to her in a strangely natural manner. The sleek and crafty lawyer who speculates with his clients' money, and drags them to ruin while he remains the wealthy country-gentleman, churchwarden, and dispenser of endless charities, is another prominent character. The descriptions of the old red-brick house among the Surrey hills, where Lucy West-brook lives, with its pear-tree rubbing against the window-panes, and its two huge cedars on the lawn, are pleasant and life-like; while equally life-like, if less pleasant, are the pictures of low life and wretched homesteads in the outlying suburbs of East London.

The third novel on our list represents some of the phases of fashionable London-life of the present day. A young married pair, by name Mr. and Mrs. Gaysford, with some £4000 a year, a country seat, town house, horses, carriages, yacht, and so forth, flit before us, and show off all their worldling ways for our amusement and benefit. It is difficult to see the precise moral the story is intended to convey. The simple one of the vanity and emptiness of worldly pleasure and ambition in comparison with the pure joys of home and home duties is certainly preached; but the sermon is so interlarded with fond allusions to the joys of the Park-Lane world, and descriptions of delicious little dinners, sweet little broughams, splendid horses, tempting ball-dresses, and luxuries without end, that the pill may be said to be over-gilded, and to convey more poison than cure. There is about the dreariest picture of a London clergyman one can well imagine. He is a poor young man who, somewhat heartlessly, gives up a girl who loves him (but who is herself the silliest little Puseyite alive) upon the score of her having no money and his having but a scanty allowance in addition to his curate's pay, and who, instead of becoming a happy family-man, as he should have done, takes to a rigorously religious life and hard preaching in a fashionable quarter of London. But the lovely Mrs. Gaysford is the sister of the poor jilted Helen who has been so heartlessly set aside in favour of pulpit fame, fasting, and celibacy; and she is now determined upon a course of the meanest and most unnatural revenge. In process of time the high-minded curate falls before her powers of enchantment; and, after a hard struggle with his better nature, resigns his curacy, abandons religion, and confesses his abject passion to her, only to be laughed at and degraded in his turn. There is a great deal of religious talk—as much as a sermon and a half in matter actually given as it was delivered from the pulpit; but, in spite of it all, the tone of the book is unhealthy and untrue, and the characters disagreeable and "of the earth earthy." There is a vigour in the style of narration and general getting up of the story which might be devoted to much worthier work than the delineation of mediocre men and women and the commonplaces of high life.

DR. NEWMAN'S HISTORY OF HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Apologia pro Vita Sua. By John Henry Newman, D.D. (Longman & Co.)

DR. NEWMAN'S autobiographical sketch is contained in Parts III.-VII. of his "Apologia," or in pages 55-430 of this volume. The controversy between him and Mr. Kingsley, which occupies Parts I. and II. and a long Appendix, is better sport of the kind than is often furnished by literature, and the pain inflicted on the combatants and their friends may heighten the interest of the match to the indifferent looker-on. But Dr. Newman enters into the sport with too much zest for his own dignity, or at least for the dignity of the serious and pathetic narrative which he has given as the main part of his defence. With this narrative alone are we now concerned. The personal controversy has already been discussed in the columns of THE READER, and no more will be said about it here.

The fact of having to defend himself against an accusation, however, has led Dr. Newman to speak of himself, of his own feelings and experiences, in a way which gives the chief interest to his narrative. Holding that he has been charged with personal insincerity, he lays bare the secrets of his life, and asks whether he has not fully explained whatever seemed to give colour to such an accusation. We feel that it is with no egotistic self-complacency, but at the cost of some pain, that Dr. Newman has constrained himself to unlock his secret chambers, and to reveal their contents to the public eye; we listen with the reverence due to such a confidence as he explains to us the motives that have actuated his conduct. But the hasty imputation which he combats has unquestionably been a fortunate thing for Dr. Newman's own reputation. No one else could have defended him so well as he has done himself. He has silenced all charges against his personal integrity, or at least has turned them into vulgar and ignorant insults. He has given a lucid and consistent account of a career unstained in a singular degree by the baser motives, and governed throughout by a loyal self-sacrificing devotion to Religion.

The account which a man gives of his own mental history, though he ought to know it better than any one else, and though he may have the sincerest desire to state the whole truth and nothing but the truth, is not always to be implicitly accepted. But Dr. Newman's narrative commands itself to us not only as perfectly frank, but also as a true history. It has the air of a satisfactory solution of what had been felt to be difficulties. It will require many who so regard it to raise their whole notion of Dr. Newman's character. His nature appears to be a simpler one than has been generally supposed. A common theory about him has been something of this kind:—that he has been haunted by a peculiarly deep scepticism, penetrating to the very centre of his mind, from which he has been always seeking refuge in submission to mere authority; that he has had to choose between Atheism and Romanism, between believing nothing and swallowing everything. Some arguments of his, which he still uses, might suggest such a conclusion; but they seem to be merely arguments, not representing inward struggles by which he has himself been torn. If we are to trust his own account, although his intellect is open to sceptical difficulties, he has been much less troubled by doubt than far more common-place men. His uncertainties, honest and painful as they were, have always been about his gradual steps in advance towards Romanism, never about anything contained in the creeds. He moved from platform to platform of belief, urged by causes which seem to him marked and definable, till he came to Romanism; and since then, he says, "I have been in perfect peace and contentment. I have never had one doubt."

A nature which could move in this way from stage to stage hardly strikes one as profound or strongly human. Although Dr. Newman shows some qualities which would make us think differently—notwithstanding, for example, his affection for his friends, his influence over younger men, and his insight into the minds of others—we cannot resist the impression that he is wanting in a certain elemental vitality. His roots do not go deep into the common human soil. The sphere of his life has been mainly imaginative and intellectual. He has had a great capacity for isolating himself from the interests about him. He has been from childhood a worshipper of Religion; and he himself would scarcely repudiate the antithesis by which Religion is opposed to Humanity.

It is difficult to account for the ardour with which young men at Oxford threw themselves into the Tractarian movement; and, if we had to associate the rise of Tractarianism with Newman only, this record of his history would but increase the difficulty. But Newman, though he became the foremost man in the movement, was far from being the creator of it. He himself gives the chief

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credit of it to Keble, a man of different character from his own. On the whole, the relationship between the Oxford movement and the Evangelicanism of the preceding generation seems to be very direct. Newman affords a strong personal illustration of this connexion. He experienced a change which he still regards as a genuine conversion, when he was fifteen, under Evangelical influence; to Thomas Scott, he says, "I almost lost my soul." But, taking a more general view, we perceive that the Evangelical movement had planted deep in many cultivated minds a very strong religious belief. Men like Keble, Hugh Rose, Pusey, and others, saw that the chief danger to Religion was in Liberalism,—in that tendency so characteristic of the age, and which, as they feared it would, has gone on growing from their early days to the present moment. Liberalism must be resisted if religion is to be preserved—this was the first principle of the Oxford movement; and the obvious way of meeting Liberalism was by asserting authority. Conservatism was the father, Religion the mother, of Tractarianism. The *Via Media*, which consisted in a reproduction of the doctrines of the great Anglican divines of the seventeenth century, was a natural position for English Churchmen to take up against Liberalism. Nothing stimulated the formation of the Tractarian party so much as the aggressive Reform politics of 1832; and John Henry Newman's most vehement enthusiasm was stirred up by political projects of Church Reform. The authority of the Church became a greater and dearer thing to him than anything else: when once it became clear to him that that authority was more grandly represented and wielded by the Church of Rome than by the Church of England, he had no alternative but to become a Romanist. Dr. Newman has never been indifferent to truth; in the matter of veracity he has adhered to the English standard of honour: but Dogma and Discipline have been the objects of his worship. A power that would decree dogmatically and chastise without appeal was, in the end, irresistible to him.

Certainly it is not wonderful that the world has attributed to Dr. Newman deeper perturbations than those which belonged to a course straight onward from Evangelicanism through Anglicanism to Romanism. To us at the present day such a history, for an eminent leader, seems disappointingly superficial. But we cannot distrust Dr. Newman's account. He tells us, and gives us documentary evidence in proof of the statement, that nothing ever excited him so much as a discovery which he made in the year 1839. He had been laboriously engaged in fortifying the "Anglican" position. It has been his lot to be employed with *Apologetics* almost all his life. He believed in two great characters of the Church: one was Apostolicity, or agreement with Primitive Antiquity; the other was Catholicity. The English Church, he held, was stronger in the former, the Roman Church in the latter. Which was to prevail? This was the question which Mr. Newman was considering for many years, and on which his secession ultimately turned. Now in 1839 he was studying the history of the Monophysites. "By the end of August," he says, "I was seriously alarmed. I have described in a former work how the history affected me. My stronghold was Antiquity; now here, in the middle of the fifth century, I found, as it seemed to me, Christendom of the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries reflected. I saw my face in that mirror, and I was a Monophysite. The Church of the *Via Media* was in the position of the Oriental Communion; Rome was, where she is now; and the Protestants were the Eutychians" (p. 208). Shortly afterwards, a sentence of St. Augustine relating to the conflict with the Donatists was brought to his notice. The words "*Securus judicat orbis terrarum*" rang in his ears. "They decided ecclesiastical questions on a simpler rule than that of Antiquity; nay, St. Augustine was one of the prime

oracles of Antiquity; here then Antiquity was deciding against itself. What a light was hereby thrown upon every controversy in the Church! not that, for the moment, the multitude may not falter in their judgment,—not that, in the Arian hurricane, Sees more than can be numbered did not bend before its fury, and fall off from St. Athanasius,—not that the crowd of Oriental bishops did not need to be sustained during the contest by the voice and the eye of St. Leo; but that the deliberate judgment, in which the whole Church at length rests and acquiesces, is an infallible prescription and a final sentence against such portions of it as protest and secede. Who can account for the impressions made on him? For a mere sentence, the words of St. Augustine struck me with a power which I never had felt from any words before" (p. 212).

This passage of his history illustrates what is most peculiar in Dr. Newman's mind—the blending of imagination with logic. Dreams became logic to him; logic took the forms of the imagination. In estimating what was most characteristic in his own genius and writings, he mentions two principles which have had peculiar possession of his mind. One is that phenomena have no reality in themselves, but are symbolic or *sacramental*. The other, that probability is the guide of life. He found these, he says, first in Bishop Butler, afterwards in Keble. But in Newman himself they are original. They mark the character of his mind from boyhood until now. It is natural to him to distrust and to turn from the things about him; he loves to contemplate the conclusions which he holds as supported by a strong force of argument and welcomed by the spirit of submission. His fundamental theory as to the Catholic Church is this,—that the world is ungodly and the human intellect always restlessly fighting its way to atheism; that, in order to subdue the world and put down the intellect, God has constituted an organized Power, called the Church, and has conferred on it the Gift of Infallibility. This Infallibility is not Light; it is merely despotism. The Church is a despotism, intended to act with force on the side of good against evil.

There are three aspects of this worship of Religion in the supreme form of an infallible Church, which existing opinion would lead us especially to notice.

One is its relation to national feeling. Dr. Newman does not insult and trample upon "Nationalism," as Dr. Manning delights to do; but he shows no symptom of the slightest reverence for the Divine ordinance of national life. His cause is the Church of God *versus* the Nation. The history of the Oxford movement creates the disagreeable impression that the leaders and disciples of it trained themselves in indifference and disloyalty towards their country. Many Romanists may be loyal Englishmen; but the religious philosophy of Rome sees clearly that "Nationalism" is the great enemy of the Papacy. We should not have had the Reformation in England but for the strength of the national feeling in this country; and now a hearty English loyalty is, perhaps, that which is most radically antagonistic to such a worship of Religion as ends naturally in Rome. The Romanizing tendency is sometimes denounced as "Jewish;" but the intensely national spirit of the Old Testament is in singular opposition to that tendency, and has given a strong support to English Protestantism. It is not without significance, in reference to this point, that Dr. Newman felt a call to celibacy, even in his boyhood—a feeling which was never shaken, except for "a month now and a month then," during his subsequent life.

Then there is the relation of this faith of Dr. Newman's to the spirit of inquiry, call it Rationalism, or Liberalism, or the pursuit of Truth. This spirit has been the form of the enemy in his eyes throughout his whole career. He loves the Roman Church because it undertakes to "smite hard and throw back the immense energy of the aggressive in-

tellect." "The most oppressive thought, in the whole process of my change of opinion, was the clear anticipation, verified by the event, that it would issue in the triumph of Liberalism" (p. 329). Dr. Newman says indeed that the human love of knowledge will thrive in a certain conflict with the repressing power of Rome. But he himself has no sympathy with this aggressive energy of the intellect. He is on the other side. He speaks despairingly of the present condition of the European mind. Phaethon has got the reins of the chariot of the Sun, and the earth is burnt up under his driving. Dr. Newman's sympathies are with discipline, with schemes and systems, with methods of apology—and also, it should always be remembered, with practical virtue and holiness.

Lastly, our attention is arrested by the relation between Dr. Newman's faith in an infallible power and the faith in a living God. One of the most remarkable statements of Dr. Newman concerning his own mental history is that he has often felt, from boyhood upwards, as if he and God were the sole existing realities, and all else an illusion. But this imaginative conception, which has strengthened his distrust of the things about him, is a very different thing from faith in a God now ruling the world, moving the thoughts of men, stimulating them to seek Him, and rewarding them by coming to meet them. When Dr. Newman speaks so frankly about Dogma and the Church, we cannot resist the impression that these are divinities which, to some alarming extent, take the place of the living God. The God of the Bible, who called out a family and organized a nation, and guided it by means of Kings and Prophets, who manifested himself in a Son of Man, to whom all power has been given in heaven and earth, who awakens the energy of the intellect in order that it may find Him, seems to be far removed from Dr. Newman's heaven, in order that He may be represented by an Infallible Magistrate, whose business it is to "put down" with vigour and decision. Everything else might seem weak, to earnest religious minds, in the face of the overwhelming fascination, the terrors and the charms, of the infallible Church. The life of the nation, the progress of science, may be made to seem no better than snares. But does not Dr. Newman call upon us to choose between the government of a system set up as God's representative, and the government of God Himself—the God to whom we are taught to pray, who has promised to guide us Himself by His spirit into all truth? Nationalism, free inquiry, may be mere vulgar politics, mere conceit of being wiser than our fathers. But they are transfigured when they become modes of worship of a God who organizes nations, and who would have men know Himself and everything in Him.

J. LL. D.

NOTICES.

Dr. F. Ahn's *Practical Grammar of the German Language, &c.* A New Edition, containing numerous Additions, Alterations, and Improvements. By Dawson W. Turner, D.C.L., and Frederick L. Weimann. (Trübner & Co.)—Dr. AHN'S was not a good grammar—that is admitted on the title-page of the present edition by the employment of the words "numerous additions, alterations, and improvements;" but we very much doubt whether the additions and alterations of the editors—the head-master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and one of its professors—can be called improvements. Imperfect as Dr. Ahn's original work was, it had the advantage of being less bulky than its successor—in an elementary work always a matter worthy of consideration. We cannot consider the "Chapters on Verbs" by the editors, to which the preface calls attention, an improvement; it is a bulky addition, rendering what, if not very excellent in the former edition, was at all events simple and plain, confused and unsatisfactory. There is little or no difficulty in the use of the German verb; it is, in fact, the easiest portion of German grammar; and

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its simplicity can only become a mass of confusion when an elaborate attempt is made, as is here done by the editors, to raise it to the dignity of Greek and Latin verbs. No person wishing to study the grammar of a living language philosophically would ever content himself with an elementary work like his handbook; and therefore, in such a book as this, compiled chiefly for school use, or for those who wish to obtain sufficient knowledge of the language for commercial purposes and social intercourse, every unnecessary sentence should be avoided. In any future edition the liberal use of the pruning-knife, by reducing the forty closely-printed pages here devoted to the verb to less than one-third of that quantity, would confer a great boon on the learner. As it is, we have here a grammar bearing Dr. Ahn's name which, in a measure, sets Ahn's system at naught; for that which is essentially *practical* in that system is made by the editors almost exclusively *theoretical*. As, however, German grammars published in this country are for the most part not the productions of a very high class of scholars, this edition of Dr. Ahn's Practical Grammar is superior to most of those now in use.

Les Etats Confédérés et l'Esclavage. Par F. W. Sargent de Philadelphie. (Paris and London: Hachette.) — THIS is an able pamphlet. The author advocates the same views that have already been advocated in England by Messrs. John Stuart Mill, Ludlow, and John Bright, and by Professors Goldwin Smith and Cairnes. Need we say further that he is an uncompromising Northerner? In his introduction he endeavours to dispose of the objections so often urged that the American war is not being waged on account of Slavery. Considering how much stress is laid on this point by the advocates of the South, and, indeed, by the immense majority of educated Englishmen, we think it a pity more space was not devoted to that part of the subject. M. Sargent then proceeds to show the change of opinion that has taken place in the Southern States during the last forty years—how what was then only tolerated as a deplorable evil is now lauded and gloried in. He enters into the reasons of this change, and then describes the influence which this happily *peculiar* institution will have upon the country. He argues that the ruinous method of cultivation which Slavery necessitates will compel the Confederate government to adopt an aggressive and encroaching policy. He draws a by no means glowing picture of the prospects and actual condition of the South. The pamphlet contains some very interesting facts and statistics, and we can recommend it as an able view of the great American question.

Le Petit-fils d'Obermann. Par René Biémont. (Versailles: BeauJeune.) — THIS is a short and not particularly interesting story. The hero, Obermann's grandson, like a very large percentage of the young men in French fiction, falls in love with an actress. As is not the case with most of his compeers, however, his affection is purely Platonic. She, inopportune—or opportunely, for she had never returned his love—dies, and he abandons his great wealth and becomes a monk in the monastery of St. Bernard. A portion of the property, consisting of 20,000 francs a-year, and the delightful suburban dwelling prepared expressly for the deceased idol, are bestowed, with improbable kindness, on Obermann's grandson's friend, who relates the story. There is not much to praise in the little book, and still less to condemn. It is perfectly harmless.

The "Standard" Manual of Arithmetic (Theoretical and Practical). Edited by J. S. Laurie, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, &c. (Thomas Murly, and Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Pp. 181.) — THIS is another of those excellent educational manuals which owe their existence to the indefatigable Mr. Laurie. The object in the present case is "to give a brief and concise explanation of the principles of the science of arithmetic, together with a sufficient number of exercises." These exercises are very properly characterized by shortness, and the "Manual" possesses all the elements of success. We have also received Mr. Laurie's *Handbook to the Standard Writing-Exercise Books*.

FROM Mr. Masters we have received *The Bishop's Visit*, by the author of "The Bishop's Little Daughter." It describes very prettily the opening by the bishop of a new school and a new chancel to a country church, and is written in a manner to interest the young.—The current number of the *Magnet* series is devoted to Mrs. Webb's spirited narration of "My Life in the Prairie." *Does the Cap fit?* in five small chapters, by the author of "Little Martha's Bible," is a little

religious sketch, naturally written and very pointed in its application.

THE present political agitation is fruitful in pamphlets and in the theories they propound, sometimes wide as the poles asunder. *Intervention: a Duty or a Crime* (Bell and Dalry), for instance, advocates strongly our taking sides with Denmark. The writer comes to the conclusion "that Denmark has received grievous wrongs which fully justify interference," and that England, irrespective of what a sense of dignity would urge her to, is "pledged by the treaties of 1720 and of 1852" to stand by Denmark and to maintain the integrity of her monarchy as a thing essential to "the general interests of the European equilibrium." The author of *The Situation*, published by Mr. Hardwicke, on the other hand, thinks that "the conflict going on has long been inevitable," and that "the triumph of the Federation in the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, whatever we may think of it, will give to the bulk of the present generation of Germans a new sensation, as of a great achievement done, and that anything that creates fresh public spirit in that country will be a gain to civilization." "German literature, science, and art," he says further, "have long ago invaded Denmark, and must ultimately conquer it, unless the Scandinavian mind derive new force from a union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The tendency of our age is the destruction, not the restoration, of small separate nationalities; and it is a good tendency." The writer's concluding words are these:—"Should the scattered elements of a new and powerful party be, by the present collision of opinions on our foreign policy, recombined on the basis of non-intervention, peaceful arbitration of international differences, and the reduction of armaments, the London Conference on the Schleswig-Holstein dispute will indeed have been fruitful of glorious results to this country and the world."—Nor is the American crisis less fruitful in pamphlet-literature. This week we have from the press of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Thomas of New York a pamphlet entitled *Our Resources*, in which the author shows pretty conclusively that the present war will not leave the Northern States so beggared in means as we, on this side the Atlantic, might suppose. From negroes and immigrants he looks mainly for men to prosecute the war—the latter element is ever pouring in in an increased ratio—and the abundance of land will enable the States to provide amply for the rapidly in-pouring population, and "the diffusion of intelligence will give efficiency to labour." The articles appeared originally in New York newspapers, and are now republished "for use in correspondence with Europe."

ACTIVITY in pamphlet-literature, however, is not confined to war questions. Science and literature have their skirmishes and battles, their attacks and repulses. "The Holy Places at Jerusalem" have nothing to do with the grand politico-religious question which ultimately ended in a bloody war, but refer to certain architectural questions in which Mr. Fergusson's is the name chiefly concerned. As he is perfectly competent to take his own part, and as the two pamphlets we have received from Messrs. Bell and Dalry carry on their title-pages all that we need convey to the reader, we will simply name them:—*Dr. Pierotti and his Assailants; or, a Defence of "Jerusalem Explored,"* being the substance of a paper read before the Oxford Architectural Society at their Annual Meeting, June 6, 1864, and now published by their request, by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge: with an Appendix of Documents. The other is *The Holy Places at Jerusalem; or, Fergusson's Theories and Pierotti's Discoveries*, by T. G. Bonney, M.A., F.G.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE *British Quarterly Review* opens with an article of rather a pronounced kind on "The Pentateuch and the 'Higher Criticism.'" The paper entitled "Lewes on Aristotle's Scientific Writings" is a clever *résumé* of the Aristotelian philosophy, in which the writer pays some well-deserved compliments to the high literary qualities of Mr. Lewes, and thinks him "splendidly qualified to carry out the scheme of illustrating the embryology of physical science." The writer of the article on "Laurence Sterne" concludes with this view of the man whom Thackeray so much disliked:—"We believe him to have been neither a hero nor a rogue. The most indiscreet of men and reckless of writers, he always wore his heart upon his sleeve, thus courting the censure he often deserved. He committed innumerable follies, but, upon the whole, was rather weak than wicked." "Frescoes of the Houses of Parliament" and "The English Writers before

Chaucer" are both papers deserving perusal. The writers in both instances are familiar with, if not masters of, their subjects. "The Life of Christ" by Ebrand and that by Lange are very favourably reviewed. The other articles are "Romanism in England," in which the writer deals with the Kingsley and Newman controversy, and "The British Navy, Past and Present," in which will be found abundant information touching all those subjects which are occupying the public mind so much at present.

THE *London Quarterly* opens with a laudatory article on Forsyth's "Life of Cicero." "Hannah's Bampton Lectures," too, is reviewed in a friendly spirit. The article on "Our Mother Tongue" is written interestingly, and indicates considerable knowledge of the subject. "Thackeray and Modern Fiction" is carefully and, on the whole, well written. Thackeray is largely praised, and, at the same time, criticised with judgment; and, while the writer sees great power in Mrs. Wood and in Miss Braddon, he thinks both ladies sin, so far as their teaching goes, "against good morals and correct taste." The review of Captain Sayers's book on Gibraltar is an excellent epitome of the history of a place which, in the fulness of time, we shall have, no doubt, to render back into the hands of the former owners.

THE *Dublin Review* attacks Froude's History of England, and especially the part of it referring to Mary Stuart. The writer is uncertain whether to place "Froude's treatment of Mary to the account of reckless partisanship, or of shallow precipitancy;" and, in his treatment of Ireland, the writer thinks he has "betrayed an utter ignorance or a reckless disregard of the very first principles of historical criticism." "Garibaldi in England" is written entirely from the Romanist point of view. As soon as he became acquainted with Mazzini, and entered, at his suggestion, the service of Charles Albert as a "first-class sailor," in order that he might propagate republican doctrines, he was at once, says the writer, "the treacherous pirate ready formed, the incipient filibuster, and the dishonoured felon." The other papers are entitled "The late Judgment of the Privy Council," Venn's "Life and Labours of St. Francis Xavier," "Rome and the Musical Congress," and "Newman's Apologia pro Vita Sua."

IN *Blackwood* the capital story of "Tony Butler" reaches part ten, and the interesting "Chronicles of Carlingford" part thirteen. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is particularly racy this month, and, had space permitted, there are several passages which we should have liked to transfer to our own pages. The papers are entitled "Our Brothers beyond the Border"—by which Mr. O'Dowd means the Negro; "The Rule Nisi," in which he has a fling at the present law of divorce; "Climbing Boys," wherein he treats of "Sweeps and Statesmen," and seizes the opportunity to give Gladstone a gentle dig under the fifth rib; and "Linguists." These appear in the eyes of Cornelius a perfect abomination, for he believes that "every able man has a certain integrity in his nature that rejects that plasticity which is necessary in the acquirement of languages." "The talkers of many tongues are poor creatures," he says. "There is imitation in them—they suggest nothing, and are not even good selectors of the second-hand wares which it is their delight to vend." "Letters from the Principalities" and "The Education and Training of Naval Officers" are both worth reading; and so, in an especial manner, is the paper on "The Napoleonic Idea in Mexico." "The London Art Season" is well done, albeit the critic is rather severe on the pre-Raphaelites, and especially on Mr. Jones, the new member of the Water-Colour Society.

THERE is a good number of the *Cornhill* this month. "My Three Days' Dictatorship," by an officer of Garibaldi, is written with soldierly candour and good humour. "Turnpikes" contains much instructive gossip about tolls, from the erection of the first toll-bar in England, five centuries ago, to their incipient disappearance at the present time. There is an indignant reply to a charge of "sentimentalism" in reference to a previous article on "Marriage Settlements" on the part of the *Saturday Review*, concluding with an abstract of those chapters of Professor Bain's work on "The Emotions and the Will" which treat of the emotion of tenderness. "On some Points of the Eton Report," in recording the verdict of the Royal Commissioners, enlarges upon the evils which are acknowledged to exist in our public-school system, with especial reference to Eton. Of "Margaret Denzil's History" we have four more chapters.

AN attraction in this month's *Macmillan* is a fine paper on Nathaniel Hawthorne by Mr. Edward Dicey, giving a description of the American

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author's appearance and habits, and an analysis of his character, from affectionate personal recollection of him. In the same number is a paper entitled "The Last Days of Sonderborg," giving an English tourist's impressions of the Danes and sketches of the war on the spot. Mr. Henry Kingsley and the author of "A Son of the Soil" continue their respective stories; and Mr. Maurice contributes a powerful appeal to the educated opinion of the country, and especially to the clergy, on the subject of Bribery and Corruption at Elections. In poetry we have some verses by Longfellow, and a translation of a very characteristically Polish poem by Krasinski. A review of a recent volume of poems by a young authoress, and an instalment of the editor's "Recollections of Three Cities," referring more particularly to Dr. Chalmers, complete the number.

We have to note the appearance of two new magazines this month. The one is entitled *The British Army and Navy Review*, and the other *The Month: a Magazine of Literature, Science, and Art*. In the former will be found a map, showing the "advance of Ewell into Pennsylvania and the simultaneous concentration of the armies of Lee and Meade on Gettysburg on the 1st of July, 1863." The explanatory text of Captain C. C. Chesney of the Royal Engineers will aid the reader greatly in understanding "Lee's second year of campaigns in defence of Richmond." The article on Denmark is also accompanied with a plan, and the rest of the magazine is made up of the usual naval and military matter. In the other new magazine there is a very temperate and quietly critical paper on Froude's England, more especially on the part of it relating to Mary Stuart. "Constance Sherwood" is an autobiography of the sixteenth century, and "Violet's Freak" is the name of another light tale. "The French Exhibition of 1864" is reviewed in a very pleasant and competent way; and the *Month*, upon the whole, may be pronounced lively and amusing reading.

The Atlantic Monthly—June. (Trübner & Co.)—THE articles in this number are admirably chosen and as admirably written. Surely, with Longfellow to sing of a Kalif of Baldacca, Robert Browning of Prospice, Agassiz to talk of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, and Sala to paint Robson, besides a dozen other articles of more or less interest, the reader of the *Atlantic Monthly* should be content. "Life on the Sea Islands" and "The Rim" have both reached Part II., the former reminding us of the terrible struggle which is so cruelly draining the country of its life's blood, and the latter losing none of its interest in its second instalment.

MR. DICKENS has kept his promise. At page 84 of the present number of *Our Mutual Friend* the mystery of the use of that popular phrase for the title of his book is cleared up. No less a personage than Boffin—who, after his study of Gibbon, must be accepted as an undeniable authority on such matters—has to answer for the error, if it is an error. And, now that Boffin, in addition to his other merits, has suddenly come into £100,000, who shall gainsay him? There is a wedding at the house of the Veneerings; a honeymoon to follow; and our Mutual Friend makes his appearance this month, but is not seen very distinctly as yet.

MESSRS. WARD AND LOCK have sent us Part VII. of *Dalziel's Illustrated Arabian Nights*, with nine wood-engravings by J. Tenniel, A. B. Houghton, and T. Dalziel, two of which by Tenniel—"Almaschar and his Basket of Glass" and "The Lady showing the Hidden Treasure"—are in his happiest manner. We have also received Part V. of *Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith*, in which "The Vicar of Wakefield" is concluded, and "The Traveller" and "The Deserter Village" are given. This number is illustrated with nine clever sketches by G. J. Pinwell.

THE *Art-Journal* for July gives an engraving by Desrachez of Dyckman's celebrated "Blind Beggar and his Daughter," presented by Miss Clark to the National Gallery; also Turner's "Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius," from Mr. Wynne Ellis's collection, engraved by J. B. Allen, and a portrait of Murillo, engraved by Calamatta. The illustrated articles in the number are: "Wedgwood and Etruria," "Materials of Clothing and the Arts," Wright's "History of Caricature," and "English Cathedrals."

THE *Autographic Mirror* has reached its tenth number, in which are given letters of Lord Clyde, Robert Burns, Sir James Mackintosh, Wedgwood, the first Lord Minto, Charles Mathews the elder, Fletcher, Lavater, and others, and a fac-simile of a sketch by Rowlandson.

THE *Geological Magazine* (Longman) has made its appearance, and entirely keeps up the promise of its prospectus. We wish it every success. We shall probably return to some of the articles; all of them, however, are of high geological interest.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

AINSWORTH (William Harrison). *John Law: the Projector*. Three Volumes. Post Svo., pp. 917. *Chapman and Hall*. 31s. 6d.

ARMSTRONG (Capt.). *Medora: a Tale*. New Edition. Feap. Svo., bds. *Lea*. 2s.

ATKINSON (George, B.A.). *Papinian: a Dialogue on State Affairs between a Constitutional Lawyer and a Country Gentleman about to enter Public Life*. Post Svo., pp. vii—159. *Longman*. 5s.

BABBAGE (Charles, M.A., F.R.S.). *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*. With Plates. Svo., pp. xii—496. *Longman*. 12s.

BURN (Robert Scott). *Outlines of Modern Farming*. Vol. 3. Stock—Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. With Illustrations. (Rudimentary Treatise for Students of Agriculture. 12mo., cl. sd., pp. 211. *Virtue*. 2s. 6d.)

BURNAND (F. C.). *Tracks for Tourists*; or, the Continental Companion: being a Handbook, with Foot-notes for Pedestrians; and a Guide to the Principal Mounts for Equestrians. Reprinted from the pages of *Punch*, with copious Notes, Emendations, Interpolations, Explanations, Abbreviations, and Additions. With Illustrations. Cr. Svo., cl. sd., pp. xii—110. *Bradbury*. 2s.

BURTON (John Hill). *Scot Abroad*. Two Volumes. Feap. Svo., hf.-bd., xvi—712. *Blackwoods*. 15s.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS. The Reign of Henry the Eighth. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. (1515—1547.) Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England. Arranged and Catalogued by J. S. Brewer, M.A. Vol. 2; including Preface and General Index. Imp. Svo., pp. 2084. In Two Parts. *Longman*. Each 15s.

CASSELL'S FAMILY PICTURE-BOOKS. Book of Bible Stories for Young People. New Testament. Imp. Svo., bds., pp. viii—96. *Cassell*. Plain, 3s. 6d.; coloured, 7s.

CATECHISM (A) explanatory of the Church and its various Denominations. 12mo., sd. *Hamilton*. 1s.

COWPER (William). Poems. Edited, with a Memoir, by Robert Bell. New Edition. (Bell's English Poets.) Vol. I. Feap. Svo., pp. 282. *Grimm*. Sd., 1s.; cl., 1s. 6d.

ELTON (Charles). *Norway: the Road and the Fell*. Post Svo., pp. vii—235. *J. H. and J. Parker*. 7s. 6d.

GATTY (Mrs. Alfred). *Parables from Nature*. With Illustrations. New Edition. Post Svo. *Bell and Daldy*.

GAZE (Henry). *North Italy and Venetia: how to See them for Fifteen Guineas*. Containing a Daily Plan of Progress, together with a variety of Information indispensable to Travellers. Cr. Svo., cl. sd., pp. 43. *Kent*. 1s.

GUARDIAN ANGEL (A). By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," &c. Two Volumes. Post Svo., pp. 477. *Hurst and Blackett*. 21s.

HANDY GUIDE (A) for the Draper and Haberdasher. Embracing Hints on the General Drapery Business, &c. Feap. Svo., pp. viii—75. *Pitman*. 1s.

HICKS (J. Braxton, M.D., F.R.S.). *On Combined External and Internal Version*. Svo., pp. viii—72. *Longman*. 3s. 6d.

HOLL (Henry). *More Secrets than One*. A Novel. Three Volumes. Post Svo., pp. 939. *Low*. 24s.

LEECH (John). *Early Pencilings from Punch* (chiefly Political). Roy. 4to. *Bradbury*. 21s.

LOVER (Samuel). *Handy Andy: a Tale of Irish Life*. New Edition. Feap. Svo., bds. *Lea*. 2s.

M'DUFF. *The First Bereavement*; or, Words addressed to a Mourner on the occasion of a First Trial. By the Author of "Morning and Night Watcher," &c., &c. New Edition. 32mo., cl. sd., pp. 60. *Nisbet*. 6d.

MILES (William). *Remarks on Horses' Teeth*, addressed to Purchasers. Sq. or. Svo., cl. sd., pp. viii—48. *Longman*. 1s. 6d.

MILLER (Thomas). *Lady Jane Grey: a Novel*. New Edition. Feap. Svo., bds. *Lea*. 2s.

MINING AND SMELTING MAGAZINE (The): a Monthly Review of Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgy, with their associated Arts and Sciences, and Record of the Mining and Metal Markets. Edited by Henry Curwen Salmon, F.G.S., F.C.S. Vol. 5. January—June, 1864. Svo., pp. viii—376. *Office*. 7s. 6d.

MÜLLER (Max, M.A.). *Lectures on the Science of Language* delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February, March, April, and May, 1863. Second Series. With Woodcuts. Svo., pp. viii—600. *Longman*. 18s.

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND. With Map. Cr. Svo., pp. vi—336. *Murray*. 9s.

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN IRELAND. With Maps. Cr. Svo., pp. vii—354. *Murray*. 12s.

ORMSBY (John). *Autumn Rambles in North Africa*. With Illustrations. Post Svo., pp. xii—28. *Longman*. 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL GUIDES. Special Practical Guide for Geneva, the Lake of Geneva, the Simplon Pass and its Collateral Passes, Zermatt, Chamonix, and Mont Blanc. By an Englishman Abroad. 12mo., sd. *Simpkin*. 1s.

PRACTICAL (Special) GUIDE for the Bernese Oberland. 12mo., sd. *Simpkin*. 1s.

PRACTICAL (Special) GUIDE for the Italian Lakes, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Nice. By an Englishman Abroad. 12mo., sd. *Simpkin*. 1s.

PRINCIPLES (The) of Spiritualists Exposed. In Two Lectures. 12mo. *Hamilton*. 1s.

PUCKLE (Rev. John, M.A.). *Church and Fortress of Dover Castle*. With Illustrations. Svo., pp. viii—132. *J. H. and J. Parker*. 7s. 6d.

PUNCH. Vol. 46. 4to. pp. xvi—266. *Office*. 8s. 6d.

QUATREFAGES (A. De). *Metamorphoses of Man and the Lower Animals*. Translated by Henry Lawson, M.D. Cr. Svo., pp. xx—284. *Hardwicke*. 6s.

RANKING (W. H., M.D.) and RADCLIFFE (C. B., M.D.). *Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences*: being a practical and analytical digest of the contents of the principal British and Continental Medical Works published in the preceding six months: together with a series of critical Reports on the progress of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences during the same period. Vol. 39. January—June 1864. Post Svo., pp. xii—372. *Churchill*. 6s. 6d.

REVISED LESSON BOOKS (The) for the Standards of the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education:—Standard 1, 16mo., sd., pp. 64. *Simpkin*. 4d. Standard 2, pp. 61, 5d. Standard 3, pp. 95, 6d. Standard 4, pp. 128, 9d. Standard 5, 12mo., pp. 192, 1s. 6d. Standard 6, pp. 324, 2s. 6d.

ROBERTSON (Alexander). *Laws of Thought, Objective and Subjective*. 8vo., pp. III. *Edinburgh*; *Edmonston and Douglas*. *Longman*. 4s.

ROE (A. S.). *I've been Thinking; or, the Secret of Success*. Edited by the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M.A. With Illustrations. New Edition. Feap. Svo., pp. 306. *Ward and Lock*. 3s. 6d.

ROE (A. S.). *To Love and to be Loved*. By the Author of "I've been Thinking." New Edition. Illustrated. Feap. Svo. *Ward and Lock*. 3s. 6d.

SHIPLEY. *Lyra Eucharistica: Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern*: with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. Second Edition. Feap. Svo., pp. xlii—413. *Longman*. 7s. 6d.

SIMMONDS (P. L.). *Coffee and Chicory: their Culture, Chemical Composition, Preparation for Market, and Consumption*: with Simple Tests for detecting Adulteration and Practical Hints for the Producer and Consumer. With Illustrations. Cr. Svo., sd., pp. vi—100. *Spon*. 1s.

SHIRPTON (Anna). "Tell Jesus: Recollections of Emily Gossé. New Edition, enlarged. 18mo., sd., pp. 121. *Morgan and Chase*. 6d.

SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS AND RIDERS PROPOSED IN THE SENATE-HOUSE EXAMINATION FOR 1864. By the Moderators and Examinators. With an Appendix containing the Examination Papers in full. Svo., pp. viii—212. *Macmillan*.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE (The). April to July. Vol. 10. Svo., pp. 540. *Kent*. 5s. 6d.

THOMSON (Spencer, M.D.). *Wayside Weeds; or, Botanical Lessons from the Lanes and Hedgerows*; with a Chapter on Classification. Illustrated. Cr. Svo., pp. xii—212. *Groomebridge*. 5s.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS FOR 1864. Cr. Svo., pp. 218. With Plates. *Spon*. 10s. 6d.

TURNER (Rev. Charles). *Sonnets*. Feap. Svo., pp. viii—104. *Macmillan*. 4s. 6d.

TYTLER (Patrick Fraser, F.R.S.E. and F.A.S.). *History of Scotland*. From the Accession of Alexander III. to the Union. New Edition. In Four Volumes. Vol. 2. Cr. Svo., pp. xiv—408. *Nimmo*. 4s. 6d.

WELLINGTON. *Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of F. M. Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.* Edited by his Son, the Duke of Wellington, K.G. Vol. 2. Occupation of France by the Allied Armies; Surrender of Napoleon, and Restoration of the Bourbons. July 1815 to July 1817. Svo., pp. iv—73. *Murray*. 20s.

WHATELY. *Miscellaneous Remains from the Commonplace Book of Richard Whately, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin*. Being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the preparation of his various Works. Edited by Miss E. J. Whately. Feap. Svo., pp. xii—323. *Longman*. 6s.

WHITE (Henry). *Guide to the Civil Service*: with Directions for Candidates. Examination Papers. Standards of Qualification, Amount of Salaries, and all Necessary Information for those seeking Government Employment. Sixth Edition, greatly improved. Cr. Svo., cl. sd., pp. 136. *B. S. King*. 2s. 6d.

WONDROUS STRANGE. A Novel. By the Author of "Mabel," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Post Svo., pp. 929. *Newby*. 31s. 6d.

WOOLRICH (H. W.). *Practical Treatise of the Law of Window Lights*. Second Edition. 12mo. *Stevens*. 6s.

WORNAM (Ralph Nicholson). *Epochs of Painting*. A Biographical and Critical Essay on Painting and Painters of all Times and Many Places. With Engravings. Svo., pp. xvi—583. *Chapman and Hall*. 20s.

JUST READY.

ADAMS (W. H. D.). *Famous Regiments of the British Army*. Feap. Svo. *Hogg*. 3s. 6d.

BOOK OF JOB (The). Translated by Rev. J. M. Rodwell. Cr. Svo. *Williams and Norgate*. 3s. 6d.

COX (Mrs. E. W.). *Our Common Insects*. Feap. Svo. *Hardwicke*. 2s. 6d.

DOHERTY (Hugh). *Organic Philosophy: Man's True Place in Nature*. Svo. *Trübner*. 10s.

GARRETT (Rev. Edward). *Divine Plan of Revelation*. Svo. *Hamilton*. 12s.

JONSON (F. J.). *Saving Truths*. Feap. Svo. *Hamilton*. 2s.

MACE (Jean). *History of a Bit of Bread*. Translated. Feap. Svo. *Saunders and Otley*. 5s.

MASHEDER (R.). *Dissent and Democracy: their Mutual Relations*. Cr. Svo. *Saunders and Otley*. 8s. 6d.

MASSINGER (F. C.). *Lectures on the Prayer Book*. Feap. Svo. *Rivington*. 3s. 6d.

NOEL AND CHAPAL'S FRENCH GRAMMAR. Translated by Barnett. Feap. Svo. *Williams and Norgate*. 3s.

SMITH (Barnard). *School Class-Book of Arithmetic*. 18mo. *Macmillan*. 10d.

VACATION TOURISTS AND NOTES OF TRAVEL IN 1862-3. Edited by Galton. Svo. *Macmillan*. 16s.

WILKS (S. C.). *Present Law of Banns and Clandestine Marriages*. Feap. Svo. *Hatchard*. 3s.

WYLIE (Rev. J. A.). *Rome and Civil Liberty*. Cr. Svo. *Hamilton*. 5s. 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

THE Dean of Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, has been appointed by the Queen Crown Trustee of the British Museum, in place of the late Dr. Cureton.

THE Garrick Club had their opening dinner in their new premises on Wednesday last, Mr. Anthony Trollope in the chair.

THE New Carlton Club is now in full operation, having secured the premises formerly occupied by the Parthenon, which it is the intention of the committee to enlarge.

THE New Club, the formation of which we noticed some time back, within the short period of its existence already numbers upwards of 500 members. The total number of members will be 2000. The Club will shortly be opened in temporary premises pending the erection of the club-house, for which designs are being prepared.

A SCREAMING farce, in two acts, has just come out at Würzburg, the text of which is published by Richter, called "Shakespeare in Deutschland am Tage seiner Jubelfeier." With slight alterations it would suit our London commemoration nearly as well.

MESSRS. ASHER & CO. of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, have just published: "Catalogue of the Coleopterous Insects of the Canaries, in the collection of the British Museum, by T. Vernon Wollaston"—an octavo volume of 650 pages.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN has referred the Tyne Regatta Sculling Match case—Cooper v. Jobbling—to Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," as arbitrator.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at the Alexandra Park, when prizes varying from £4 for the best "gold" to £25 for the best gross score, to the amount of £500, all in money, were given by the Alexandra Park Company. The attendance from all parts, including Scotland and Ireland, was very great both of ladies and gentlemen.

COIN-COLLECTORS should secure priced catalogues of the sale of the cabinet of English coins—gold, silver, and copper—formed by Captain R. M. Murchison, just dispersed by auction by Messrs.

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Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, which contained many coins, patterns, and counters of the greatest beauty and rarity. The celebrated "Simon's Petition Crown" (Charles II.)—"Thomas Simon most honourably prays your Majesty to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch")—from the Pembroke Collection, 546¹⁵ grains, silver, sold for £155; the rare "Rutilans" gold crown of Edward VI. for £83; a Cromwell silver sixpence, 1658, for £31. 10s.; and a Cromwell fifty-shilling piece of 1656 for £70. This select and very choice collection of English coins realised £3523. 8s. On Tuesday week Messrs. Sotheby & Co. will sell Lieutenant-General Drummond's cabinet of coins.

A NOVELETTE by Captain W. W. Knollys, in form something like "Letters left at a Pastry-cook's," professing to be extracts from the diary of a young lady consigned to the Indian matrimonial-market, will appear in a few days under the title of "Misses and Matrimony."

MR. KELLY of Dublin will publish on the 25th instant, in crown 8vo., "Lectures on some Subjects of Modern History and Biography," chiefly relative to Spain and France, delivered at the Catholic University of Ireland, between 1860 and 1864, by Professor J. B. Robertson, Professor of Modern History.

ONE of the most important book-sales of the present century will commence at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and continue daily to the end of the month. The late Mr. George Daniel, whose library is about to be dispersed, and whose death we recorded in No. 68 of THE READER, was the author of "The Modern Dunciad," "Virgil in London," "Love's Last Labour not Lost," "Merrie England in the Olden Time," and various other works of a like character, and editor of "Cumberland's British Theatre," the prefaces to the separate volumes of which have his initials reversed, "D. G." instead of "G. D." He was an ardent lover of books in the classes of English poetry and the drama, and well known for his keenness of search after the finest copies of such as he delighted in, and for the great liberality with which he secured the treasures when found. Known to all the leading dealers in rare and curious books almost as a personal friend, Mr. Daniel was sure to have opportunities of purchase which, had he been a mere book-collector, would never have fallen in his way. An instance of this is on record in that which secured to him, at a trifling cost, lot 80 of the catalogue of his library—truly there described as a "most marvellous and unrivalled collection of black-letter ballads, printed between the years 1559 and 1597, which are in the most perfect condition and of the highest interest, all of them being presumed to be unique and hitherto unknown." Our familiarity with the contents of the volume, which Mr. Daniel was proud of showing to his bibliographical friends, enables us to state that this description of its contents will be fully borne out by an inspection of the book itself. This collection of ballads is well catalogued by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., and its bibliographical description alone occupies fifteen royal octavo' pages. Mr. Daniel's series of the early editions of Shakespeare includes the first four folios, each in the most beautiful condition—the first edition being the celebrated "Daniel Moore copy," immortalized by Dr. Dibdin in his Library Companion in 1824. Of the rare quartos there are first editions of "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Love's Labors Lost," "Romeo and Juliet," "Henry V.," "Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merrie Wives of Windsor," "Pericles," "Troylus and Cresseid," and "Othello." There are also the "Rape of Lucrece" of 1594; the "Venus and Adonis" of 1594; another edition of the same, printed in 1596, of which only one other copy is known; the Sonnets of 1609; and the first edition of the Poems. This is but a small sample of the book-rarities which are here assembled together—as much as our space will allow us to enumerate, though quite sufficient to send Mr. Hill Burton and all his friends in quest of the catalogue.

On the question often asked at this moment, "Of what creed is Garibaldi?" Mr. John Richardson of Peckham Rye, the personal friend of Garibaldi, and Honorary Secretary to the "Garibaldi Reception Committee," refers to a speech delivered by the Liberator at Palermo in 1860 in the presence of upwards of 100,000 persons:—"I am a member of the Church," are the words quoted, "the doctrines of which Christ, our Saviour, came on earth to preach; and I implore you to distinguish between the true servants of Christ and the servants of the Devil. No one will

ever deceive you who brings you the Word of God open in his hand. What I want you fully to understand is that Christ came to redeem mankind; and His atonement is full and sufficient for those who believe the everlasting truths of the Gospel. Freedom goes hand in hand with the Gospel; and those only are Christ's followers who preach its entire doctrines."

THE death of the celebrated traveller and naturalist Junghuhn, well known by his curious and important labours in the field of botany and ethnography, is announced. He started in life as a surgeon in the Prussian army. Condemned, in consequence of a duel, to be imprisoned for twenty years, he escaped after a few months, and became, first, a sanitary officer in the French army in Algiers. He then entered, in the same capacity, the Dutch service in Sonda, where he had collected a vast quantity of materials for scientific works. He died at the age of fifty-two years.

THE "Table Alphabétique de la Bibliographie de la France," just received, exhibits upwards of ten thousand title-pages as representing the productions of the press of France during the year 1863.

As volume eight of "Les Anciens Poètes de la France," there has just appeared "Hugues Capet, Chanson de Geste, publiée pour la première fois d'après le Manuscrit unique de Paris," by the Marquis de La Grange.

M. GUIZOT has issued a popular edition of his "Guillaume le Conquérant, ou l'Angleterre sous les Normands," in the shilling series of the "Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer."—M. Thiers has collected his speeches of the session of 1863-1864 into an octavo volume of 332 pages. The contents are thus given: "Sur la Dette Flottante; les Libertés nécessaires à la France; les Candidates Officielles; l'Expédition du Mexique; la Marine Marchande, et les Finances de la France."

IMPORTANT in linguistics is "Essai sur le Patois Poitevin; ou Glossaire de quelques-uns des Mots Patois usités dans le Canton le Chef-Boutonne: par Henri Beauchet Filleau."

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER's "Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution on the Science of Language" have been translated into French by Professor Georges Harris, of the Lycée Impérial d'Orléans, and Professor Georges Perrot, of the Lycée Impérial Louis-le-Grand.

AMONGST the Archives of Dresden Dr. von Weber recently discovered a mass of unsigned letters, in the autograph of the celebrated Marshal Saxe, addressed to Augustus III., his half-brother, the Marshal being the natural son of Frederick Augustus II., king of Poland and Elector of Saxony. These letters, of which he has printed a selection in one volume, are full of Paris court scandal and gossip, give a most lively and amusing picture of the time, and place many of the puppets of the court of Louis XV. in a most ridiculous light.

IN Hirzel's series of modern histories Professor Reinhold Pauli of Tübingen, the continuator of Lappenberg's History of England, has just published a new volume of English History, not in continuation of his former volume, but commencing with the Peace of 1815.

IN the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* (No. 164) the question is mooted "Was Shakespeare ever in Stuttgart?" the *Morgenblatt für gebildete Leser* (No. 26) gives the conclusion of the essay "Shakespeare and Hamlet;" the *Magazin für Literatur des Auslandes* (No. 26) has "Gifford Palgrave über Arabien;" the *Europa* (No. 27) treats of "Englisch Opernweisen," and "Was man zwischen Neuyork und England erlebt;" Wettermann's *Deutsche Monatshefte* (No. 92) has an interesting paper on the "Meteorologisches Bureau zu London;" and the first part of a new German literary and political journal, commenced at Chicago in January last, which has only just come to hand along with the June number, *Deutsch-Amerikanische Monatshefte für Politik, Wissenschaft, und Literatur*, for which Messrs. Trübner & Co. are the London agents, has a paper by the editor, Caspar Butz, entitled "Abraham Lincoln;" another, by Frederick Knapp, "On the Trade in Troops by the German Princes with America;" and a third, by J. B. Stallo, entitled "Die Englische Sprache." Mr. Davis's "Carthage and her Remains" and his "Ruined Cities" are reviewed at considerable length in the *Göttingen Gelehrten Anzeigen* (No. 23), as are also Hazlitt's "Shakespeare Jest-books." In the *Grenzblatt* (No. 26) is a review of Pauli's first volume of the History of England.

THE thirteenth volume of "Heinsius's Bücher Lexicon," edited by Robert Heumann, has recently appeared, bringing the lists of books published in Germany down to the end of 1861

from the year 1857. The thirteen quarto volumes of which the entire work consists, and which Mr. F. A. Brockhaus of Leipzig has now greatly reduced in price, should have a place in all public libraries, as the fullest record of books published in Germany.

A VERY important addition has lately been made to works on the literary history of Germany, in continuation of the labours of Panzer and Hain—the "Deutsche Annalen" of the one, and the "Repertorium Bibliographicum" of the other, both ending with the close of the fifteenth century. Emil Weller, the well-known bibliographer, and author of the "Index Pseudonymorum," "Songs of the Thirty-years War," &c., has just published, at Nordlingen, an imperial octavo volume of some 520 pages, under the title of "Repertorium Typographicum; die Deutsche Literatur im ersten Viertel des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts," in which, chiefly from a personal visit to the libraries of Switzerland, rich in literature of that period, he has produced the titles of about 3600 publications, as illustrating the activity of the German presses during the first quarter of the sixteenth century, of which, during the last five years of the period, the average number is between 300 and 400 yearly.

OF miscellaneous German pamphlets, dissertations, essays, &c., just published, we mention:—Wachsmuth, "Das alte Griechenland im neuen, mit einem Anhang über Sitten und Aberglauben der Neugriechen;" Bernhard, "Das Rätsel der österreichischen Politik im Streite mit Dänemark;" Costa, "Entwickelungsgeschichte der deutschen Fideicomisse;" Kamp, "De Ptolemæi Philadelphi Pompa Bacchica;" Barthold, "De Scholiorum in Euripidem veterum fontibus;" Jahr, "Die Psalmen der alten Hebräer in neuer Gestalt und Anschauung;" Fränkel, "Göthe und der Fürst von Dessau;" Uhrig, "Die Grundzüge des Städtewesens im Mittelalter;" Engländer, "Geschichte der Französischen Arbeiter-Associationen;" Schleiden, "Ueber den Materialismus;" Oettingen, "Ueber Kant's Pflichtbegriff mit Beziehung auf unsere Zeit."

AN important book on the sources of Roman history has recently been published at Basle—"Vorgeschichte, Gründung, und Entwicklung des Römischen Staats in Umrissen dargestellt." These outlines are the much-prized occasional papers of Professor Gerlach, enlarged and connected, so as to form a consecutive series, and which, in their original form, were as eagerly sought after by German scholars as the volumes of Niebuhr were in this country.

PROFESSOR GERVINUS's "Geschichte des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" has been translated into French by J. F. Minssen, and published at Brussels.

"DER letzte Blüthenstrauß" is the title of a collection of new songs by Justinus Kerner, the veteran German poet and *ghostseer*.

A RUSSIAN merchant, M. Sidorow, who has acquired an enormous fortune at Siberia, has given the sum of 120,000 roubles and the produce of a vast auriferous territory towards the foundation of a university at Tobolsk. A Russian journal which seemed to throw some doubts upon the realization of his scheme only produced the effect of making him send another sum of 20,000 roubles and two huge gold nuggets to the government towards the furtherance of the plan. There is no reason why, with this enormous sum and the 50,000 roubles contributed for the same object by M. Demidoff in 1803 (a sum which, untouched since, has now increased to 75,000 roubles), a Tobolsk university should not in reality be founded soon.

THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN.

THIS gentleman, so well known in London society and in the literary world, died at his lodgings, 117, Jermyn Street, at a quarter-past eleven on Monday night last, the 4th inst. Though he had been ailing from the last week in May, yet it was not till ten days ago that his friends entertained any apprehension that his illness was really serious. For change of air and roomier apartments his medical attendants recommended a removal from Bury Street, in which Mr. Grattan had long lodged, to Jermyn Street; but a sudden change for the worse in the condition of the patient set in on Sunday evening last, and on the following night Mr. Grattan expired in, we believe, the sixty-ninth year of his age. His last moments were cheered and soothed by the presence of his only daughter, the wife of the Belgian Secretary of Legation at Turin, and of two of his sons, Mr. Edmund Grattan, H. M. Consul at Antwerp, and Colonel Grattan, of the Royal Corps of Engineers.

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Though Mr. Grattan had almost attained the threescore years and ten allotted to man, yet, to any stranger who had seen or conversed with him three months ago, he would have appeared as a man of sixty in the vigorous enjoyment of his faculties. During April and the earlier part of May he was a constant attendant at the Atheneum Club, where his buoyant and almost boyish spirit were the envy and wonder of men scarcely more than half his age.

Thomas Colley Grattan was born in Eccles Street, Dublin, according to one account in the year 1794, and according to another in the year 1796. His father, Colley Grattan, was an eminent attorney and solicitor, and he intended that his son should succeed him in his profession. When seven years old (as I have heard from a school-fellow of Grattan's) the youth was sent to a famous academy in Grafton Street, Dublin, in which Wolfe Tone, the Emmets, Thomas Moore, and other men famous in the literary and political history of Ireland received the first rudiments of their education. This school was conducted by a Mr. Samuel White and his son, both men very far indeed above the average of Irish or even English schoolmasters. At Grafton Street Academy, however, young Grattan did not remain long, for he was placed in 1808 under the care of the Rev. Henry Bristow, of Athy, in the county of Kildare, under whom, according to his own account, he obtained such portion of his education as was not self-supplied. In the old Parliamentary borough of Athy, situated on the pleasant waters of the Barrow—a town which Colonel Wesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) represented in the Irish Parliament—young Grattan remained for three years. In 1811-12 he was articled to a Dublin attorney, a man of taste and scholarship, and of some literary ability, who possessed a good library. In this latter room Grattan spent more of his time than in the office, improving his mind and extending his knowledge, but occasionally also "penning a stanza when he should engross." His literary tendencies were fostered and encouraged by some students of the Irish University, with whom he had become intimate, and who introduced him as a visitor to the historical society of which his namesake, the great Henry Grattan, had been in early life a distinguished member. For a time young Colley Grattan, who had become thoroughly disgusted with his profession, had thoughts of entering Dublin University and studying for the Bar; but the stirring events at Fuentes de Oñoro, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, etc., in which members of his family had taken part, turned his thoughts to the military profession, and a commission in the Militia was secured for him as the readiest mode of getting him, without purchase, into the Line. He left England to join his regiment, but was met at Valenciennes by the news of the victory of Waterloo, which terminated the war. After a few months' sojourn on the Continent, his military ardour still continuing, he determined to join Bolivar, then combating for the independence of South America against Spain. In journeying in the sailing-packet to Bordeaux with a crew, to take shipping from the Garonne to Venezuela, he met a lady proceeding with her family to the South of France, with whom he speedily was enamoured, and who soon afterwards became his wife. All idea of martial glory was now abandoned, and Grattan settled himself down at Bordeaux, where he remained a year. He was of too active a turn of mind to remain idle, and the literary tastes which he had imbibed on the banks of the Barrow and the Liffey revived. In 1819 he produced "Philobert," a poetical romance in imitation of Scott, which met with a very limited success, and which he himself admitted scarcely deserved more than it obtained: the tale was founded on the history of the false Martin Guerre, to be found in the *Causes Célèbres*. Nothing daunted by his first partial failure, Grattan sought amusement in the Landes and Pyrenees during the seasons of 1820 and 1821. The result of his wanderings appeared in a three-volume book called "Highways and Byways; or, Tales of the Road-side, Picked up by a Walking Gentleman." This was published in 1823; and it was in the first flush of its success that, then a youth of nineteen, I became acquainted with the author in the summer of 1823. He was then living at Sèvres, near to Paris, editing the *London and Paris Observer*, writing in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and the *London Weekly Chronicle*, conducted by William Grenville Graham, whose history is related in the Autobiographies of Cyrus Redding and Mr. Charles Knight. The first series of "Highways and Byways" had a brilliant success. The style was animated, vigorous, and flowing, and the author proved himself a discriminating observer of character, and an excellent painter of manners. A second and a third

series of the work followed the first, and attained quite as much popularity between the years 1824 and 1827.

The Continent was not then as open as it has since become to travellers by rail and steam, and there was a freshness and newness in these sketches most welcome to a generation that had for twenty years been excluded from Continental life. In 1828 or 1829 Mr. Grattan changed his quarters from France to Belgium, residing alternately at Brussels and the Hague. During this period he gave to the public "Traits of Travel" and "The Heiress of Bruges," which went through new editions in 1834 and 1849. In 1830 Mr. Grattan published his "History of the Netherlands," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia, and in the same year his "History of Switzerland," and "Men and Cities; or, Traits of Travel." From Brussels he proceeded to Antwerp, and thence to Heidelberg, where "Agnes de Mansfeldt" and "Legends of the Rhine" were written. On the accession of Leopold, Grattan returned to Brussels as correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In that capital he continued to reside till 1839, when, at the especial request of the Belgian king, he was appointed British Consul to the State of Massachusetts. He immediately proceeded to Boston, and, during his sojourn there, rendered good service to the late Lord Ashburton and to his country by his efforts on the north-eastern boundary question. His pamphlet on the subject was able and exhaustive, and would have been irresistible had right and justice obtained sway. In 1853, having, with the acquiescence of Lord Palmerston, resigned the Boston Consulship in favour of his son, he returned to Europe. From that period to the present he has resided chiefly in London, mixing in the general and literary society of the metropolis, in which he was extremely popular, from the general affability of his manners, his manly sense, his prompt and ready wit, and quick and highly-developed intelligence.

Grattan was not, in the extended sense of the words, a scholar, or a man of erudition, for he was in a great degree self-educated; but he was a person of eminent natural parts and endowments, of vigorous reasoning powers, of the solidest common sense, of apt and ready expression, of great discretion and tact; and he had that ounce of mother wit which Sydney Smith tells us is worth a pound of clergy or classicality. Alert, elastic, fluent, and witty, he was a good public, and a capital postprandial speaker. No man of his day, with the exception of his countryman Tom Moore, could address an after-dinner audience more genially and effectively. It has been my good fortune to have heard Moore and Grattan deliver after-dinner speeches in the year 1824 at the house of the latter, at Sèvres, in the presence of Washington Irving, Horace Smith, James Kenney, Casimir de la Vigne, Madame Belloe, William Henry Curran, and Maurice O'Connell, then, like myself, a young student for the law; and I well remember that the two embryo lawyers and the one full-blown lawyer present gave the palm of readiness and *à propos* to the address of Grattan, which was more spontaneous and less studied than the *impromptus à plaisir* of his friend Thomas Moore. Not one of the company present at that festive meeting now survives, with the exception of Madame Belloe and the writer of these lines. "Alas!" as Burke said, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." Mr. Grattan was one of the few liberal Irish Protestants who, fifty years ago, strongly advocated Catholic Emancipation. He was always an earnest Liberal, though he had many personal friends among the Orange and Ascendancy men of a past generation. Like all men of liberal and tolerant natures, Mr. Grattan viewed with regret the prevalence of Ultramontanism in his native land. It was not to accomplish this deplorable result that the Burkes, the Grattans, the Currys, the Plunkets, the Burghs, and the Bushes laboured and toiled with eloquent persuasiveness. Notwithstanding the number of his acknowledged works, Mr. Grattan contributed largely to periodical literature, having written a good deal in the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and occasionally in daily and weekly journals.

K.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

THE STREAM OF LIFE. To the Editor of THE READER.

July 5, 1864.

SIR,—I shall feel deeply indebted if you will kindly allow me to explain some seeming inaccuracies in this work which your contributor, in his review of it (June 25), has pointed out under the mild appellation of "slips of the pen."

It is stated to be a slip of the pen that I speak of the last female descendant of Montezuma, there being several male offshoots now living. I am no authority in matters of history, and simply used Professor Troyon's *own words* to a writer in *All the Year Round* (vol. ii., p. 28). They are: "I met, some time ago, a Peruvian lady who was the last descendant of Montezuma, and hers was," &c.

Another slip is that Grotfend and Jaeger are called Professors. Here I am very likely wrong; but your reviewer will find Grotfend repeatedly spoken of as Professor by Forster, in his "Monuments of Assyria," and, as this is subsequent in date to any writings I have been able to trace to him, I gave Grotfend the benefit of the higher title. Of Jaeger's status I confess my ignorance. Again, Professor "His" is said to be used for "Heer;" but the name is spelt so, not only in the text (p. 26), but in the index of Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," and Sir Charles is generally so extremely accurate that I thought I could quite rely upon him.

As to the Maltese crosses, I think your reviewer will find that Wilson, who, in his "Pre-historic Man," has gone very carefully over this ground, is not of Markham's opinion. To the charge of obscurity about the *Stigmarias* and *Sigillarias* I plead guilty.

In conclusion, I must express my high sense of the extreme fairness and ability with which the book has been reviewed; and, trusting to your courtesy for the insertion of these few remarks,—I remain, yours, &c.,

J. L. MILTON.

"IT IS ME."

To the Editor of THE READER.

July 5, 1864.

SIR,—It seems to me that this phrase "It is me," although I hold it to be perfectly legitimate, can be really justified only when we go beyond the technical rules of grammar down to the nature of the human mind, which originally made the grammar and is still constantly modifying it. Let me ask why it has been tacitly admitted hitherto that the *ego* and *non-ego*, the *ich* and *nicht-ich*, of German metaphysics have been properly translated, as they have been translated, by our *me* and *not-me*, except for this reason, that it has been considered that, seeing there was a necessity that the abstract idea of our own personality should have some name, it was held to be open to us to give it one *according to the manner of our own viewing of ourselves*? For it is obvious that in this case the "me" is used as a name, or true nominative. Now the German mind, owing to its intense subjectivity, thinks itself one by an instinctive impulse; and therefore its personality *must* be represented by a nominative, as that which governs its whole sentence, carrying every thing before it. But the English thinker, when he means to be introspective, makes a very deliberate reflex action of it. He sits down before himself and looks at himself; and thus his *ego* turns into a *me*. I imagine the rationale of the fact to be exactly the same as what has been suggested (I forgot by whom) as the cause for the termination of Latin neutrals having come to be identical with those of masculine accusatives—namely, the circumstance that neutrals properly *are always* things that do not act, but are acted upon—remaining, therefore, always essentially accusatives, though, for convenience sake, requiring to be used as nominatives. An English translator in perfect sympathy with German feeling, I imagine, would *not* be contented with rendering the *ich* by *me*. For example, it is Zschokke, I think, who relates that, when he was a child, a sudden inspiration darted into his mind, "*Ich bin ein Ich!*"—is it possible that any one entering into the feeling of this should translate it "I am a me"?

Where Christ is made by our translators to reveal himself to Peter by the words "It is I," it is obviously in recognition of the full and dignified self-consciousness which Christ must be supposed to have entertained, and which would have made it impossible that, if He had spoken in English, He should have used the rightful ordinary phrase. On the other hand, the original "party" of this discussion "in the shovel" was manifestly thinking of himself, as he ought to do, from the point of view of the person who was to look out for him, and therefore naturally felt himself to be "an object."

When a child, seeing a plum upon the table, lisps out "Me have that," there is probably in its mind a jumble of ideas, varying between what would be expressed by "Let me have that" and "Me wishes to have that" (using "me" as it would its own proper name); and it is likely that,

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when its mind develops into clearness, the one turn of thought or the other will remain constantly attached to its idea of personality, just in proportion as its disposition inclines it habitually either to the desire for guidance or to the wilful intention of having its own way.—Yours, &c.

S. S. H.

SCIENCE.

ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR ATOMICITIES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMSON at a recent Friday evening meeting of the Royal Institution brought under the consideration of the members some of the chemical grounds for doubling the atomic weights of all the metals in Gerhardt's system, excepting those of the alkali metals, silver, gold, boron, and the metals of the nitrogen series—a change which, proposed mainly on physical grounds by Carmizzaro, seems to be daily obtaining the approbation of more and more chemists.

The elements were divided into two classes, of which the first only furnishes an even number of atoms to each molecule:—

Fl = 19	H = 1	N = 14
Cl 35.5	Li 7	P 31
Br 80	Na 23	As 75
J 127	K 39	Sb 122
	Rb 85	Bi 210
	Cs 133	B 11
	Tl 203	Au 196
	Ag 108	

The second class of elements sometimes furnishes an odd, sometimes an even, number of atoms to one molecule:—

O = 16	C = 12	G = 9
S = 32	Si 28	Yt 64
Se 79.5	Ti 50	Ce 92
Te 129	Sn 118	La 92
Ca 40	Mo 96	Dy 96
Sr 87.5	V 137	U 120
Ba 137	W 184	Zr 89.5
Pb 207	Pt 197	Ta 138
Mg 24	Tr = 197	Cb 195
Zn 65	Os 199	Th 238
Cd = 112	Ro 104	
Hg 200	Ru 104	
Al 27.5	Pd 106.5	
Fe 56		
Cr 52.5		
Mn 55		
Co 58.5		
Ni 58.5		
Cu 63.5		

It is now about twenty years since Gerhardt drew attention to the error of the molecular weights, or equivalent weights, as he called them, which represented water as consisting of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen, and proposed to double the atomic weights of oxygen and of carbon.

If Gerhardt had taken Berzelius's atomic weights, and, while translating them into the hydrogen scale, had halved the atomic weights of the alkali metals and boron, he would have given us at once the system which we now adopt, saving the rectification of a few formulæ, such as that of silver and oxide of uranium, &c.; whereas, by merely doubling oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and carbon, in the then existing system of atomic weights in the hydrogen scale, he really introduced a system in which there are between 30 and 40 atomic weights to correct, in lieu of one which needed only five or six such corrections. It would be unreasonable to apply this fact in any degree to the disparagement of Gerhardt's work. It only shows how tortuous is the road which leads to truth.

The discussion of the question involves chiefly the consideration of the classification of the elements under the respective heads of chlorine and of oxygen.

The first tribe containing those elements of which an atom combines with one atom of hydrogen or chlorine, or with three, or with five, &c., whilst the second tribe contains elements of which each atom combines with two atoms of chlorine, or other monads, or with four or six, &c. The speaker did not, however, recommend that the two great classes of elements be thus distinguished from one another, for our chief evidence of atomic weights is derived from the study of the molecular weights of compounds, and the molecule is the unit to which results must be referred.

The first class is best described as furnishing only an even number of atoms to each molecule, whereas the second class sometimes furnishes an even, sometimes an uneven, number of atoms, to one molecule. The process of classifying the elements has followed the very natural order of establishing a certain number of well-defined families, which were subsequently connected

together by erratic members, which occasionally left their usual place to go over to some neighbouring family. Chlorine, bromine, and iodine have long been acknowledged to constitute a natural family; and there are some, though hardly sufficient, reasons for placing fluorine at its head. The three elements have the same vapour volume as hydrogen in the free state, and we accordingly represent their respective molecules as Cl^2 , Br^2 , I^2 , corresponding to $H^2 = 2$ vols. They form hydrides of similar composition, and analogous properties, and of the same vapour volume. Their compounds with most metals are analogous, and have the same atomic heat and general crystalline form. Their corresponding oxygen acids also exhibit considerable analogy.

With organic radicals they form neutral ethers, like $Cl^2 C^2 H^5$, $Cl^2 C^2 H^5 O$, and no acid ethers. So that, when a molecule of alcohol or of acetic acid is replaced by chlorine, two atoms of chlorine take the place of one atom of oxygen, and give rise to a molecule of chloride of ethile and a molecule of hydrochloric acid. They replace hydrogen atom for atom, taking out one, two, or three atoms, &c., according to circumstances. Their hydrogen compounds are all monobasic acids; for, if, in a given quantity of hydrochloric or hydrobromic or hydriodic acid, we replace part only of the hydrogen by potassium, we get at once a neutral salt mixed with the remaining acid, which is undecomposed, and never an acid salt of the alkalies. Fluorine in this respect exhibits an anomaly which tends to remove it from this family to a biatomic one. For the acid fluoride of potassium is a well-defined compound of considerable stability, of which the existence points to the atomic weight 38 for fluorine, and the formula $H^2 F$ for hydrofluoric acid. Hydrofluoric acid, moreover, combines with various metallic fluorides—such as fluoride of silicon and fluoride of boron; and there are double fluorides of aluminium, &c., with alkaline fluorides, both well known and easily formed.

Similar double salts are, however, formed by chlorine; for instance, terchloride of gold combines with a molecule of hydrochloric acid, or of an alkaline chloride. Tetrachloride of platinum combines with two molecules of hydrochloric acid or of chloride of potassium, &c.

It is not possible to reconcile the constitution of these and similar bodies with one another and with the simpler compounds of chlorine by any theory representing it as polyatomic, and as holding together the metallic atoms in these salts in virtue of its polyatomic character. On the other hand, hydrochloric acid and metallic chlorides of opposite properties cannot be assumed to be incapable of uniting with one another, while it is well known that oxides of basylous properties unite with those of chlorous properties. Hydrochloric acid unites with ammonia, and we do admit that the two molecules are bound together into one by a chemical force of combination, and not by any tetratomic character of the hydrogen; and HCl or KCl combines with SO^3 by a similar force.

Again: oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium are admitted to be truly analogous elements, for the parallelism of oxygen salts and sulphur salts affords abundant proof of the analogy of oxygen and sulphur, and the molecular volume of sulphur and selenium is found by Deville to agree at high temperatures with that of oxygen.

The elements selenium and tellurium form acids analogous to sulphurous and sulphuric acids respectively. When combined with organic radicals they form compounds of the same molecular volume in the form of vapour; and, when any of them, such as oxygen, replaces hydrogen in an organic body, it takes out two atoms of hydrogen at a time, replacing each couple by one atom of oxygen, as in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol.

When we partially decompose water by potassium we get hydrate of potash formed, which is a molecule of water, from which half the hydrogen is expelled and replaced by potassium, and a second atom of potassium is required to displace the remaining hydrogen.

If we compare any proto-chloride with a corresponding oxide, either of a metal or organic radical, we find that the molecule of the oxide contains twice as many atoms of the metal or radical as the chloride, and that one atom from the oxygen family is equivalent to two atoms from the chlorine family.

When oxygen in alcohol is replaced by sulphur, no breaking up into sulphide of ethile and sulphide of hydrogen takes place, as when the oxygen is replaced by chlorine or bromine.

Among the best known compounds there are several of which one atom combines, like an atom of oxygen or of sulphur, with two atoms like hydrogen or chlorine. Thus carbonic oxide, sulphurous acid, and olefiant gas are capable of combining in the proportion of one atom of the radical with two atoms of chlorine, forming the compound $COCl^2$ phosgene, SO^2Cl^2 chloro-sulphuric acid, and $C^2H^4Cl^2$ Dutch liquid; and these molecules have the same vapour volume as steam OH^2 . But, in the free state, the radicals have a vapour volume double as great as the equivalent quantity of oxygen, the atoms CO , SO^2 , C^2H^4 being as bulky as O^2 ; so that, whereas the molecule of oxygen and of sulphur consists of two atoms, that of carbonic oxide consists of one atom only—so also the molecule of sulphurous acid and of olefiant gas.

Another family of very marked characteristics is that consisting of N, P, As, Sb, Bi, each member of which combines with three atoms of hydrogen or of ethyle (C^2H^5), forming basic compounds analogous to ammonia. Their analogy in chemical reactions is also well known, as each of them forms an oxide corresponding to nitrous acid and another corresponding to nitric acid.

The sulphides of arsenic and antimony are notorious for their great resemblance, and that of arsenious and antimonious acid is scarcely less striking. It even extends to isomorphism of their corresponding salts.

The atomic heat of the four last terms of the series is also very nearly the same, whilst that of nitrogen (examined of course as a gas) is considerably less. Then the molecule of phosphorus and of arsenic consists of four atoms, whilst that of nitrogen consists only of two, showing a variety of constitution, which is by no means to be wondered at when we recollect that these elements are not uniformly triatomic, but sometimes monatomic, pentatomic, &c., so that the molecule of free nitrogen consists of two monatomic atoms, or two triatomic, whilst the molecule of phosphorus and of arsenic is formed on the ammonia type of one triatomic atom and three monatomic atoms.

Another family may, perhaps, be made up of carbon and silicon, both of which form volatile tetrachlorides, and are sometimes biatomic, sometimes tetratomic, in their acids.

Among metals, lithium, sodium, potassium, and probably also the new metals rubidium, caesium, and thallium, have many important points of resemblance which show them to be monatomic. They replace hydrogen atom for atom, and form, with many bibasic acids, both normal and acid salts. Their chlorides form, with tetra-chloride of platinum, analogous double salts, and their sulphates form, with sulphate of alumina, &c., those well-characterized salts called alums. They do not form basic salts (unless when triatomic, like thallium). They have nearly the same atomic heat.

Silver is remarkable for several of the properties which we have noticed in the alkali metals. It is eminently monatomic, and disinclined to form basic salts. Its atomic heat also shows it to be monatomic. It appears to form an alum, and its sulphate has a great resemblance of form with the anhydrous sulphate of soda.

Gold also must, from its specific heat and the constitution of its two chlorides, be classed among the metals which are monatomic or triatomic. Boron is evidently triatomic in its best known compounds, as proved by the ter-chloride and ethylide.

Among metals with strongly basylous properties, Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb, are connected by very close analogies. The general resemblance of their sulphates and carbonates, and the isomorphism of most of them, are too well known to need mention.

But lead has been obtained in combination with ethyle, and the compound $Pb(C^2H^5)^4$, which corresponds to bimoxide of lead, in which the two atoms of oxygen are replaced by four atoms of ethyle; and the compound $Pb(C^2H^5)^3Cl$ proves beyond a doubt that the metal is there tetrabasic.

Again, lead is pre-eminent for its tendency to form basic salts even with purely monatomic chlorous elements and radicals. Thus ordinary nitrate of lead, when warmed in aqueous solution with ceruse, expels carbonic acid from that compound, and forms the well-known and crystallizable basic nitrate— $Pb\{NO^3\}HO$. If this be represented upon the water type, it is formed from two molecules of water, H_2O , two atoms of hydrogen, H_2 , one from each molecule being replaced by the biatomic atom lead, whilst one of the remaining atoms of hydrogen is replaced by NO^3 , thus $Pb\{NO^3\}HO$.

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But, if the binary theory be adopted, it must be represented as lead combined with the radical NO_3 , and also with the radical HO , and the biatomic lead holds thus two atoms together, just as much as biatomic oxygen holds together ethyl and hydrogen in alcohol. If we mix our lead compound with sulphate of silver, and heat with water, we replace the one atom of lead in it by two atoms of silver, getting a mixture of nitrate of silver and brown hydrated oxide of silver, just as the replacement of oxygen in alcohol by Cl_2 forms chloride of ethyl + hydrochloric acid.

We are thus led to consider these metals as biatomic, and to represent their oxides by the old formulae CaO , BaO , PbO ; whilst carbonates, sulphides, and sulphates have formulae like CaCO_3 , CaSO_3 , CaSO_4 , their chlorides, nitrates, and phosphates have formulae like CaCl_2 , $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. Nitrate of potash has thus a similar formula $(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{K}$ to arragonite CaCO_3Ca , and their isomorphism is no longer surprising. The same remark applies to calc spar and nitrate of soda.

Another analogous group of metals is the triad magnesium, zinc, and cadmium, all volatile, and forming salts which greatly resemble one another, and in many cases isomorphous. The constitution and properties of Frankland's zinc ethyl leave no doubt of the biatomic character of zinc, for the compound $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ has the same molecular volume as ether $\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$; and, if the atom of zinc were taken out and replaced by one atom of oxygen, there would be no change of volume. Then half the ethyl in zinc ethyl is replaceable by iodine, just as half the ethyl in ether is replaceable by potassium.

The biatomic character of this family being thus established, we can extend the conclusion to the other metals which form magnesian oxides, so called from the striking analogy of constitution of several of their salts with the corresponding salt of magnesia. In this manner we are led to adopt for iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt, and copper atomic weights corresponding to biatomic characters. The subsulphide of copper is thus represented by the formula Cu_2S , which is sufficiently similar to that of sulphide of silver, Ag_2S , to remove our surprise at their isomorphism. There is, moreover, in the reactions of alumina, sesqui-oxide of iron, sesqui-oxide of chromium, and sesqui-oxide of manganese much resemblance. All these are weak bases, and their sulphates form with sulphate of potash those most characteristic salts called alums. The three first are isomorphous in the uncombined state, so that the conclusion established for iron and manganese may be extended to aluminium and chromium. But it is also arrived at by other means, for chromium, in combination with oxygen and chlorine, forms the well-characterized compound CrO_2Cl_2 chloro-chromic acid, which contains the same quantity of oxygen and of chlorine as chloro-sulphuric acid in two volumes of vapour, having 52.5 of chromium in the place of the 32 of sulphur of that compound. Again, chromic and sulphuric acids exhibit a marked resemblance of properties, the former being, if anything, even more distinctly bibasic than the latter, and their normal potash salts are isomorphous; so that chromium is abundantly proved to be similar to sulphur in atomicity, and brings in evidence of its own in favour of the biatomic character of aluminium, iron, and manganese. In like manner manganese in manganic acid is connected with sulphur in sulphuric acid, and requires a corresponding biatomic weight. The isomorphism and general analogy of per-manganate of potash with per-chlorate of potash have often been alluded to as pointing to the necessity of representing the former by a formula containing one large atom of manganese, MnO_4K ; but, although this formula, by assimilating the expressions for these two similar bodies, removes one difficulty, it creates at the same time another difficulty, by presenting a formula containing only one atom from the first family of elements. The speaker said he would not at present hazard any opinion regarding the propriety of removing this difficulty by doubling the above formulae, together with that of per-chlorate of potash, although he might remark that the constitution of the basic per-iodate of soda points to the formula $\text{I}_2\text{O}_9\text{Na}_4\text{3}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$.

An exceedingly strong ground for admitting for many heavy metals the atomic weight corresponding to a biatomic character was brought forward some time ago by Wurtz, who pointed out that, adopting for oxygen the atomic weight 16, we get a half molecule of water $\frac{\text{H}_2\text{O}}{2}$ in one molecule of various salts if we consider the heavy metals monatomic.

Other metals are susceptible of reduction by similar analogies to the class of elements which are biatomic or tetratomic, &c. Thus mercury is proved by the ethylide and methylide to be biatomic by the fact that the compound for one atom of mercury with two atoms of ethyl or of methyl occupies the same volume in the state of vapour as the compound of one atom of oxygen with two of ethyl or of methyl $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 = 2$ vols., and we can take out one atom of methyl from the bi-methylide of mercury and replace it by an atom of chlorine, bromine, or iodine without disturbing the type, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Hg}$. The common bi-chloride of mercury has, moreover, a vapour volume corresponding to the biatomic character of the metal; and the same thing holds good of the vapour of metallic mercury itself, which has the same volume as the metal cadmium, and probably zinc, and the well-known biatomic radicals C_2O_2 , S_2O_2 , C_2H_4 , but double the volume of the elements oxygen and sulphur. In the present state of our knowledge the speaker was not aware of any sufficient grounds for deciding which of these two constitutions of the free molecule of a biatomic element or radical is to be considered as normal and which is abnormal. On the one hand, mercury, cadmium, and all known biatomic radicals have a molecule containing one atom, while the molecule of oxygen contains two atoms, and that of sulphur two at high temperatures and six at lower temperatures. Selenium is at high temperatures like sulphur. It has been amply shown by Dr. Odling and others that tin is biatomic and tetratomic in its two chlorides; and its compounds with the organic radicals and chlorine, &c., leave no room for doubt on the point.

By similar chains of evidence the remaining metals can be shown to belong to the great biatomic class containing already so many.

The vapour densities of the so-called sesqui-chlorides of iron, aluminium, and chromium, as determined by Deville, show that the molecule of each of these bodies contains two atoms of metal and six atoms of chlorine—in fact, the same quantity of metal as the molecule of the sesqui-oxide. This fact has been held to be an anomaly from the point of view adopted regarding their atomic weights. The speaker believed, however, that, so far from being anomalous, these vapour densities are the least which can be reconciled with the conclusion that the metals permanently combine with even numbers of atoms from the first family; for, if one atom of iron could on occasion combine with three atoms of chlorine to form one molecule, the law respecting it would assume the not very wise form that iron combines with an even number of atoms from the first family, except when it combines with an uneven number!

The fact is that the sesqui-chlorides are not exceptions to the law, as at first sight they are suspected of being. Precisely the same remarks apply to the so-called subchloride of sulphur of which the molecule is S_2Cl_2 , as required by the law. So also cyanogen C_2N_2 , acetylene C_2H_2 , ethyl C_2H_5 , &c., &c. Amongst exceptions, the speaker mentioned nitric oxide and calomel, both of which have vapour densities corresponding to the molecular formulae NO and HgCl .

Many compounds are known to undergo decomposition on evaporation, and to be reproduced on condensation; thus NH_3O yields the two molecules NH_3 and H_2O , each with its own volume, as also SO_3H_2 yields SO_2 and H_2O . SO_4H_2 and P_2O_5 are also known to yield on evaporation vapour corresponding to a breaking-up into two molecules; and there are strong reasons from analogy, as well as experimental evidence, to believe such decomposition. As, however, a high authority seems inclined to doubt the decomposition, the matter may be considered as still *sub judice*.

The existence of basic salts of mercury or copper, when apparently monatomic, is another class of apparent exceptions to the law. For, if, in the sub-nitrate of mercury, the atom of metal really replaced one atom of hydrogen, just as potassium does in nitrate of potash, there ought not to be basic sub-nitrate of mercury any more than a basic potash salt; whereas, if the sub-nitrate of mercury contains, as the speaker asserted, in one molecule two atoms of metal and two atoms of the salt radical of the nitrates (NO_3), then a basic salt is as natural and intelligible a compound as the basic nitrate of the red oxide.

The action of ammonia on calomel confirms the molecular weight Hg_2Cl_2 ; for the compound $\text{NH}_3\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$, formed simultaneously with sal ammonia, proves that twice (HgCl) takes place in the reaction.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON SOME AFRICAN AND JAPANESE SKULLS, AND ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CRANIOMETRY.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the Ethnological Society was held on Tuesday last, at which Professor Huxley made a communication relative to some African and Japanese skulls recently brought to this country. Before proceeding to the more special subject of his discourse, he made some remarks upon the principles of skull-measurement in general, and on the nature of the differences which obtain between human skulls. The following is an abstract of his communication:—

A cursory inspection of any considerable series of human crania shows that they differ in certain obvious respects—as in the proportion of their extreme lengths to their extreme breadths, in the width of the face in the region of the cheek-bones, in the greater or less obliquity of the alveolar margins of the jaws, and in the greater or less projection of the jaws beyond the line of the forehead. The distinction of men into "brachycephalic" and "dolichocephalic" is founded on the first kind of difference; the so-called "pyramidal skulls" are such in virtue of the great development of the malar region; while upon the two last-mentioned kinds of difference has been based the distinction of skulls into "orthognathous" and "prognathous." The first and second classes of differences are readily ascertained and expressed with accuracy; but the definition of the third and fourth kinds is by no means so easy a matter. Peter Camper inaugurated scientific craniometry in attempting to define the relation of the face to the brain-case by the help of his famous "facial angle," which has been affected in detail, but not in principle, by the modifications of his successors.

In principle, however, the Camperian angle labours under the fundamental defect that it is not the exponent of any single structural variation, but is the resultant of a number of structural conditions, each of which may and does vary independently of the other. These conditions are—(1) The downward or forward development of the jaw; (2) the high or low position of the auditory foramen; (3) the greater or less extension forwards of the cerebral cavity. It may and does happen that two skulls shall differ widely in structure and yet present similar Camperian angles, in consequence of the difference in one element of that angle being compensated by inverse alterations in the other elements.

Professor Huxley proceeded to show that the only means of satisfactorily comparing two skulls were to bisect them longitudinally and vertically; to determine the "basi-cranial axis" (a line drawn from the posterior end of the basi-occipital to the anterior end of the presphenoid) in each; and to ascertain in what respects they agree or differ when these axial lines are made to correspond; the dimensions of each being expressed in terms of its axial line, and referred to a horizontal line drawn at 45° to that axis. When a large series of crania are examined and compared in this way it is found that prognathism is accompanied by a relatively short vertical measurement of the face—orthognathism by a long vertical measurement of the face. But it is not a little remarkable that, in some of the most extremely prognathous skulls, the apparent prognathism (as measured by the Camperian angle) is diminished by the relatively greater development of that part of the cerebral chamber which lies in front of the anterior end of the basi-cranial axis. While, in other, orthognathous, skulls, the apparent orthognathism is diminished by the relatively less development of the same part of the cerebral chamber.

Again: in some prognathous skulls appertaining to the lower races of mankind, the distance from the anterior end of the basi-cranial axis to the hinder boundary of the cranial chamber is not four times as great as the distance from the same point to the front boundary of that chamber; whilst, in some orthognathous skulls of higher races, the posterior measurement is as much as seven times as great as the anterior. In the former case the summits of the coronal and lambdoidal sutures are relatively forward, in the latter, relatively backward, in position.

A careful study of the fetal and infantine skull appears to afford the clue to the meaning of these differences. In the human fetus, in the middle of utero-gestation, for example, the posterior measurement above referred to is not more than three times as great as the anterior, the latter differing but very little from the same measurement in the adult. At the same time the jaws

* Abstract of a communication to the meeting of the Ethnological Society on July 5th.

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are very short vertically, and as prognathous, in relation to the basi-cranial axis, as in the lowest races of mankind. Camper's angle, however, is large on account of the great proportional size and elevation of the frontal region. With growth, in the European child, the posterior measurement of the cranial cavity increases rapidly, while the anterior remains almost stationary, or increases but little, and, at the same time, the face grows downwards more rapidly than forwards. In the lowest and most degraded types of adult human crania, on the other hand, the anterior and posterior measurements retain, or may even, in some respects, exaggerate, the infantine proportions; and, the development of the jaws being more nearly equal in both directions, they retain their primitive prognathism.

Speaking broadly, therefore, the lowest forms of human crania may be said to be modelled upon the plan of the fetal or infantine conditions of the higher forms.

Passing on to the particular skulls before the meeting, Professor Huxley stated that the two African skulls were brought by his friend, a former distinguished student of the School of Mines, Mr. Monteiro, from Benguela, and that they exemplified exceedingly well the two typical forms of negro crania which had already been discriminated by Professor Owen in the Hunterian Catalogue.

The one skull belonged to a certain tribe of cannibals termed the Moossellis. It is long and elevated, the "norma occipitalis" being narrow and high; the retrocedent forehead slopes gradually up to the vertex; the nasal depression is distinct, though not strong; there is a very marked alveolar prognathism; the mastoid processes are large, and the skull, when placed on a flat surface, rests on the teeth and occipital condyles, the occiput receding upwards and backwards.

The other skull, appertaining to the Mondonbe tribe, is also long, but depressed, the "norma verticalis" being relatively broad and low; the forehead is nearly vertical, and passes abruptly into the line of the vertex; the nasal depression is obsolete, and the inter-orbital space wide; the alveolar prognathism is less marked; the mastoid processes are less developed, and the skull is less broad relatively to the width of the parietal region; and, when the skull is placed on a flat surface, it rests on the teeth and the occiput, the condyles being raised up. The difference between the two skulls in this respect results from the much greater downward and backward development of the occiput in the Mondonbe skull.

The Mondonbe skull resembles very much the Hottentot and Bosjesman skull, that of many natives of the Mozambique coast, and the only Madagascar skull with which it could be compared. The other type is commonly met with on the West Coast, but the most extreme example Professor Huxley had seen belonged to a negro from Bermuda.

For the rare Japanese skulls exhibited Professor Huxley was indebted to Mr. Rowland Hamilton, who had liberally presented them to the Royal College of Surgeons on condition of his describing them. Two of these skulls from the execution-ground at Kanagawa could be depended upon as certainly Japanese, and they presented very interesting peculiarities, being long and depressed, with moderate alveolar prognathism and tolerably wide zygomatic diameter. They do not resemble the ordinary Chinese type of skull, still less that of the Burmese, Malays, or Philippine islanders. In their length, depression, and retrocedent foreheads they have some likeness to the Aleutian skull figured by Von Bär; but their nearest resemblances are to the skulls of the Esquimaux, which, however, exhibit a greater proportionate development of the zygomatic and intermastoid diameters.

Professor Huxley stated these as anatomical facts, without attempting, at present, to draw any conclusion from the scanty data at his disposition.

It is interesting, however, to recollect the opinion expressed by Dr. Latham, that the languages of the Peninsular Mongolidae (among whom the Japanese are included), are "more closely akin to those of America than any other."—("Varieties of Man," p. 275).

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

THIS question is not yet settled, as it was to have been on the 15th ult.; for, up to the 27th ult., the date of the last *compte-rendu* we have received, the experiments which were to be performed by M. Pasteur on the one side, and MM. Pouchet, Joly, and Musset on the other, before the Commission appointed in January last had not been made.

It appears that, on the arrival of the latter gentlemen in Paris in June, they found their programme reduced to one single experiment—one which, in their opinion, proves nothing. A letter was consequently written to the Academy, in which they remark:—

"The question to be settled is, above all, a physiological one, and one dealing with aerial micrography and microscopic embryogeny. Chemistry only enters into it as a help to an end, and provided that it does not destroy the conditions indispensable to the manifestation of life—which actually occurs in M. Pasteur's experiment.

"We wish to undertake to show:—

"1. That air does not normally contain the incalculable number of ova and spores ascribed to it by M. Pasteur.

"2. Semi-panspermism being shown to be a fallacy, we wish further to demonstrate, by repeating our principal experiments, that heterogenesis is a reality.

"3. And, finally, we engage to prove, contradictorily to the assertions of M. Pasteur, that, with a boiled fermentable substance to be left to our choice, organized productions shall be constantly and universally obtained in vessels hermetically sealed, and containing a cubic decimeter of atmospheric air."

The letter goes on to refer to the confirmatory experiments of Wyman, Schaffhausen, and Mantegazza, and to imply that, unless the programme here sketched out is adhered to, they must decline to appear before the Commission. It would seem that the Academy is not quite prepared to accept the whole of this programme; but, the interest in the discussion will not slumber, for M. Joly has received permission to lecture on the subject from his point of view at the Sorbonne.

Since the appointment of the Commission the champions of heterogenesis have not been idle. MM. Joly and Musset have been repeating their Maladetta experiments, and with the same results. Four days after the vessels, twenty-two in number, were filled (the external temperature varying from +15 to +21 degrees centigrade), their contents were microscopically examined, and, without a single exception, contained *Bacteria*. On the 20th of February, in a snow-storm, a similar experiment was made; and in this case also the result was a successful one. They therefore again declare against limited panspermism, and state that it is not possible, as M. Pasteur asserts, "to obtain in a given place a sufficient but limited quantity of atmospheric air, having undergone no kind of physical or chemical alteration, capable, nevertheless, of causing an alteration in an eminently putrescible liquid."

We have now to present to our readers, while the question is pending across the Channel, some English work on this subject recently laid before the Royal Society by Dr. Child of Oxford. His experiments are twenty in number, and were performed during the summer of 1863. The substances used were, in ten experiments, milk, and in ten, fragments of meat and water. These were, in all cases, placed in a bulb of glass about 2½ inches in diameter, and having two narrow and long necks. The experiments are divided into five series of four experiments each. In one series the bulbs were filled with air previously passed through a porcelain tube containing fragments of pumice-stone, and heated to vivid redness in a furnace. In the others they were filled respectively with carbonic acid, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen gases. In each series two experiments were made with milk and two with meat; and each substance was boiled in one case and not boiled in the other. The joints of the apparatus were formed either by means of non-vulcanized caoutchouc tubing or india-rubber corks previously boiled in a solution of potash; and, in every case, at the end of the experiment, the necks of the bulb were sealed by the lamp. The time of boiling such of the substances as were boiled varied from five to twenty minutes, and the boiling took place in the bulbs, and with the stream of gas or air still passing through. The substances were always allowed to cool in the same stream of gas before the bulbs were sealed. The microscopic examination of the contents of the bulbs took place at various times, from three to four months after their enclosure.

In every case but one (in which the substance had not been boiled) low organisms were found, apparently irrespective of the kind of gas in which they had to exist. The case in which they were not seen was that of the meat enclosed in a bulb filled with nitrogen. This bulb burst apparently spontaneously; and its doing so may be looked upon as a proof that in it

also some change had taken place, most likely connected with the development of organic life.

Where the substances had been boiled the results were as follows:—

1. In the carbonic acid experiments, no sign of life.

2. In the hydrogen experiments, no sign of life.

3. In the heated air experiments, organism found in both cases.

4. In the oxygen experiments, organism found in the experiments with milk. The bulb containing the oxygen and meat burst spontaneously, therefore probably contained organisms.

5. In the nitrogen experiments, organisms were found where meat was used—none where milk was used.

Dr. Child remarks that no definite conclusion can be drawn from so limited a range of experiments; but it is worthy of remark that organisms were found here under the precise circumstances in which M. Pasteur states that they cannot and do not exist. The very abnormal conditions under which some of these so-called organisms are found would render it doubtful whether *Bacterium*, *Vibrios*, &c., ought to be considered as independent organisms in any higher sense than are white blood-corpuscles, pollen-grains, mucus-corpuscles, or spermatozoa.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to be held at Warwick, will commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant, on which day the ancient walls and gates of the town, the Beauchamp Chapel at the parish church, and the Leicester Hospital will be visited. On Wednesday the Castle, one of the few strongholds of early times still inhabited as a dwelling, and the ruins of Kenilworth will be inspected, while Coventry, its noble churches, its interesting Town Hall, and the several curious eleemosynary establishments, will fully occupy the time on Thursday. A few miles distant is Coombe Abbey, with its well-known collection of portraits. It is proposed also to visit Lichfield Cathedral on Friday, where Professor Willis will deliver a discourse on the architectural history and features of that important building. Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, possesses many points of interest, as does also Guy's Cliff, the residence of the Hon. Ch. Bertie Percy. Stratford-on-Avon, too, although it has been so recently the object of very general attraction, may well receive the attention of the Archaeological Institute on Saturday. The three sections of History, Antiquities, and Architecture will be presided over by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, Dr. Guest, and Alexander J. Beresford Hope, Esq., respectively. All persons proposing to read memoirs should communicate at their earliest convenience with the Secretaries of the Institute in London. Timely intimation is also desirable in regard to proposed contributions to the museum.

THE President of the Horticultural Society, the Duke of Buccleuch, will hold his second reception on the 13th inst., at 10 p.m. The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention to be present.

PROFESSOR KUMMER of Berlin succeeds Professor Encke as Secretary to the Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften at Berlin.—On the 24th of June died, at Oberrenthendorf, near Triptis, of which he has held the living since 1813, the Rev. Chr. L. Brehm, the well-known German ornithologist. His collection of stuffed birds—one of the most complete in Europe—consists of upwards of 6000 specimens.

AT the last meeting of the Paris Academy M. Milne-Edwards presented, in the name of M. Larret, a paper "On a Portion of the Skull of the *Ovibus Moschatus* found in the diluvium at Précy (Oise)."

THE *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle* has recently been enriched by several specimens of the great Orgeuil meteorite, which, as may be imagined, are attracting general attention. The general aspect of these specimens, which so much resemble certain earthy lignites, is thus described by M. Daubrée:—"In the dark mass small grains of a substance with metallic lustre and of a bronze colour are distinguishable, which, owing to their small density, can be readily separated by washing. Examined under a microscope of sufficient power, very decided hexagonal and regular crystalline forms are detected of about $\frac{1}{10}$ millimètre in diameter. These grains are easily affected by the magnet, and present all the properties of magnetic pyrites or pverrhontine, first discovered by Rose in the

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Juvinas meteorite, and since then in several others. As we have before told our readers, the Orgeuil meteor belongs to the class of *météorites charbonneuses*, and not only this, but it surpasses, in the percentage of carbons which it contains, all other known meteorites. The presence of carbon is altogether so extraordinary that we can forgive those who first supposed it to be derived from the soil on which it fell. These Orgeuil specimens, however, set the question of its actual presence quite at rest, and show, moreover, that the carbon was actually present before the vitrification of the crust took place. The short duration of the heat to which the vitrification must be ascribed is, as has been pointed out by Wöhler, well shown by the fact that such easily volatilized substances as water and chlorhydrate of ammonia are found. Not only are the specimens soft and friable, but they are immediately reduced to an impalpable powder on the addition of a little water, with which the soluble salt, which acts as a kind of cement, is dissolved. This fact may possibly account for the few "falls" observed: a shower of rain may have dissipated them. At all events, with a knowledge of it, observers should lose no time after the apparition and explosion of a meteor to search for the remnants of it, which in a little time would be rendered quite invisible. M. Cloez has detected, besides chlorhydrate of ammonia, now for the first time detected in meteorites, chlorides of potassium, bodium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, besides the magnetic oxide of iron. The density is 2.567." MM. Laroque and Bianchi have found that a portion of the meteorite, if rubbed with a feeble magnet, acquires permanent polarity. Heated over an alcohol flame with a blow-pipe, the substance becomes hard and resembles the exterior portions, and is magnetic heated with borax; however, it is transferred into a black shining glass, and is deprived of magnetic properties.

MR. BRYSON has recently exhibited at the Scottish Society of Arts a very beautiful application of thermo-electricity, which will enable a ship, even in the darkness of fog or midnight, to determine the proximity of icebergs. Dr. Stretton Wright, conducted the experiments, and astonished the Society by firing a miniature cannon by a lump of ice. We believe the Cunard Company have offered Mr. Bryson every facility for testing his invention on a large scale.

THE Abbé Moigno, in addition to the printed record of the progress of science which he so successfully and usefully provides weekly in *Les Mondes*, has commenced a monthly *vivæ voce* account of the work accomplished—*cours de science vulgarisée*, which has met with the greatest success. The first *séance* was held on the 9th ulto, and the hall was so full that, for the next meeting, the *Salle des Sciences*, belonging to the *Société d'Encouragement*, in the Rue Bonaparte, has been placed at the Abbé's disposal for the 14th inst., the date of his next oral *compte-rendu*. Among the objects of greatest interest exhibited at the last meeting was M. Hiffelsheim's stethoscope, with modifications by M. Koenig. This instrument consists of a small box containing a lens made of inflated india-rubber. M. Koenig has adapted to the instrument a tube some five or six metres in length, through which the sound is perfectly audible; and thus several persons can at the same moment examine the same patient with ease and comfort to all concerned.

THE prize of 50,000 fr. offered by the Emperor Napoleon for the most useful application of electricity has at length been awarded to M. Ruhmkorff for his induction coil. The King of Hanover, having heard of the award, has forwarded to M. Ruhmkorff a large gold medal *pour le mérite*.

WE learn from the *Medical Times* that Professor Czermak, the eminent physiologist, having resigned his professorship at Pesth, has returned to Prague, his native place. He has erected there a magnificent private physiological institute and laboratory, furnished with every appliance for the carrying on of scientific discovery, enriched by the experience its founder has already derived from his residence in the institutes of Cracow and Pesth. The edifice is of sufficient size to accommodate a great number of pupils or fellow-workers who may wish to pursue their respective inquiries; and there is a theatre attached capable of containing an audience of more than a hundred. Awaiting the time when lectures will be delivered here, Professor Czermak has determined upon publishing occasional communications, under the title of "Mittheilungen," from time to time, which will give an account of what is going on at the new institution. The first number, among other subjects, gives the results of investigations on the arterial pulse.

THE *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science* (Churchill) for the present month contains some valuable papers which both microscopists and would-be microscopists should read, and to the latter class especially is commended a paper by Mr. Plumer on the choice of an instrument. Mr. Hendry contributes a paper on Teichmann's blood crystals, and Dr. Beale one on contractility as distinguished from purely vital movements, both of which are of general as well as special interest.

THE Paris Anthropological Society's triennial prize of 500 francs, founded by Ernest Godard, will be awarded in May 1865. The prize will be adjudged for the best original memoir on a subject connected with anthropology. MSS. sent in for competition may be written either in French, English, or Latin, and printed memoirs in either of these languages or German, Italian, Portuguese, or Spanish. The essays must be sent in before January 5, next year, addressed to the Society's Secretary, No. 3, Rue de l'Abbaye.

We learn from the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* that some bone-caves have been discovered at Chaffaud, on the Charente, near La Rochelle. MM. Brouillet fils et Meillet have not only found arrow-heads in abundance, but bones made into rude needles and traces of ornamentation, the sun and moon being represented as well as animals.

M. POGGENDORFF's biographical and literary dictionary of the history of the exact sciences is now complete, the last part having been just issued. It would be impossible to over-estimate the value of this contribution to our scientific literature.

Les Mondes announces a new work, "L'Unità della forze fisiche," by Father Secchi.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Brighton, June 28.

BY reason of my absence from London I have only received this morning THE READER of the 11th. I should be glad if I might be allowed to make a few remarks upon the subject of Zoological and Botanical Nomenclature, introduced by you with reference to Dr. Asa Gray's suggestions, and commented upon last week by Mr. Pascoe.

1. Dr. Asa Gray desires to limit the application of the law of priority in respect to nomenclature to the writings of those authors that were subsequent to Linnaeus. I can call to mind at the moment no case in which, in his entomological writings, Linnaeus himself accepted the nomenclature of other authors; we find, however, in the later editions of his "Systema Naturæ," continual citations of species that had been established by his contemporaries—as Hornstedt, and Forster, and Scopoli. If Gmelin, who published the latest and best edition of the "Systema" only ten years after the death of Linnaeus, recognised thus the law of priority, we may fairly assume that he only followed in this respect the usage of his master; and, if such priority was respected then, *à fortiori* should it, when writers are multiplied a hundred fold, be respected now.

2. Section 12, I think, requires further elucidation. "A name which has never been clearly defined in some published work should be changed for the earliest name by which the object shall have been so defined." But, by a captious critic, this may be made to apply to almost every description which has ever been published. Olivier, Fabricius, Gyllenhal—all published descriptions which of themselves are utterly inadequate to designate the species among the numerous allied species known to science now; and yet we retain their names—never do we seek to change their nomenclature on the ground of the imperfection of their descriptions. If a writer is laborious, and capable, and conscientious, his work ought to stand, supposing that, by the preservation of his typical specimens, or by tradition in connexion with his (imperfect) descriptions, it is clearly known what his species are. Proofs of habitual slovenliness, or of utter want of careful study, I admit, warrant (in *extreme* cases) rejection of the works which manifest them; and so Lacordaire was perfectly justified in ignoring in his "Monographie" a certain work of Gistl: but Mr. Wollaston, in his admirable British Museum Catalogue of Canarian Coleoptera, published last week, does not ignore—he rather takes pains through his whole volume to verify and preserve—the nomenclature which had been established by a previous writer on most insufficient and inaccurate diagnoses.

3. There is one doctrine of Professor Gray's that is quite opposed to the universal practice that obtains among entomologists: his mode, that is, of citing species which have been transferred to some other than the original genus. I do not see that it is at all necessary that the usage of botanists should be the same as that of entomologists; but, at all events, it would be impossible for the latter to accept the plan which Dr. Gray endorses. With them (to use his own illustration) Leontice *Lin.* Thalictrodes *Lin.* would certainly stand (on the subsequent change of genus) as *Caulophillum Mich.* Thalictrodes *Lin.*—a mode of expression which, in simple and concise terms, announces two distinct facts—(1) that the species *Thalictrodes* was formed by Linnaeus; (2) that this species is one of a group which a subsequent writer, Michaux, erects into a separate genus as *Caulophillum*. And this is *all* that we require to know. Illustrations of this *abound* in entomological literature. Here is an insect which was named first of all by Linnaeus as *quadrimaculata*, and placed by him among the true *chrysomelas*. After him, Fabricius, in 1781 and 1787, describes the same insect, but views it as a *Crioceris*. Mueller, about the same date, classes it as a *Luperus*. Redtenbach, in 1849, placed it in his group of *Phyllobrotica*, Marsham having, in 1802, created for it a new genus, *Auchenia*. Thus the genus of this insect has been absolutely changed four times during the last century; and yet, with each writer that has thus altered his position (as well as with a host of others that have simply described it), it has ever been *4-Maculata Lin.* It stands now in our catalogue as *Auchenia Marsh 4-Maculata Lin.* Any attempt to depart from such universally-established usage would be not merely creating endless confusion—it would be simply impossible.

4. With regard to manuscript names—that is, names of species which are in currency among naturalists, but which names have not been published—my own views lie *between* those of Mr. Pascoe and of Dr. Asa Gray. There are some described species, of which, if only a dozen actual specimens, with manuscript names attached, were distributed through Europe, they would do far more towards identifying the species than 1200 copies of the vague, poor, isolated descriptions on which the species are now based and accepted; so useful may be MSS. names—so useless may be published descriptions. On the other hand, manuscript names are as far inferior to names appended to *good* descriptions as is a map of 200 years old to a trigonometrical survey. But, I would urge, all the globe is not thus surveyed yet: much of the globe's almost infinite productions has never yet been properly systematized; and, till this is done, the dim lantern light of tradition and MSS. names surely are far better than Cimmerian darkness! Dejean's Catalogue, though crowded with such names, was a grand advance upon everything that existed before. In our day, such is the vastness of the subject that every aid to memory is more than ever precious; and so a wise monographer will adopt names which he finds already in use, simplifying and making as easy as possible his work for future students. But to hold with Dr. Asa Gray that such MSS. names are tantamount to publication is to declare that the copier's pen is equal to the printing-press—it is to forget what publication means! An author has a perfect *right* to ignore every such name throughout his whole subject: such names can have *no existence*, except through courtesy to the past, and from consideration to future students; but, on these grounds, I venture to submit that it would be well that, when convenient, such names should be adopted. When an old species is published, its MS. name is cancelled; till a modern species is published no MS. name ought to be created. But, besides these, there is a third important group of unpublished species long known to us by MSS. names; for the sake of convenience it would be, I think, better that these be retained.

5. Mr. Pascoe's letter contains sensible remarks on the barbarous eccentricity of such names as *Amphyonica Know-nothing!*—which palpably offend against one of the oldest rules, that the Latin language be alone the medium of, or at all events give the form to, nomenclature. But the difficulty is more obvious than the solution: there are certain people who will break through every rule; and, even if it were not so, a rule that names should not offend against good taste is capable of any interpretation. *Lablab* is a barbarism; but I fear (except that it is not in Latin guise) even *Lablab* must be endured. With the rest of the world I hear of a certain horse, "Bactitchi Serai"—"the horse with the terrible name," as the *Times*

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calls it—its owner, Mr. Cohen, will probably find a simpler name for the next juvenile addition to his stables. It is Public Opinion, and not dogmatism of laws, to which we must look for protection against absurd nomenclature: such eccentricities are an offence against good taste; and no laws can define or enforce good taste, any more than they can make a man a Christian or a gentleman.

The ventilation of the subject in your paper by Mr. Pascoe is well timed, and will, I trust, tend to a universal *consensus* among naturalists: but the difficulties in the way of such agreement are many and serious; and, remembering the fate of former attempts, I would earnestly hope that no code of rules will be adopted by the British Association, at their Bath or any future meeting, until such rules have been fully discussed, not only in London by our different Natural History societies, but also in Paris and Berlin and the principal academies of Europe. If this is done, success is possible; but, without it, failure, I much fear, is inevitable.

HAMLET CLARK.

RECENT ACTION (?) ON THE MOON.

Hardwick Parsonage, July 5, 1864.

IN a very interesting letter from Mr. Birt, contained in your number for June 18, your astronomical readers may, perhaps, have noticed some expressions of mine referring to a persuasion which I have long entertained, that explosive agency has not entirely ceased upon the moon. A request which has been subsequently communicated to me, that I should enter a little more fully into the subject, induces me to ask the favour of your inserting the following brief remarks in your valuable columns.

Every careful observer of the lunar surface will be led to the unhesitating conclusion that the eruptive process to which so large a portion of it has been subjected has suffered a great diminution in the course of ages, the most extensive and capacious craters bearing in general unquestionable marks of the highest comparative antiquity. The inquiry, however, whether this decrease may have already terminated in total extinction involves greater uncertainty, from the absence of adequate data.

It may be assumed as highly probable that no change of a very conspicuous nature has taken place since the early days of selenography, and the evidence of any persistent force must be found, if anywhere, among the minuter details. But these, unfortunately, have not been hitherto delineated with sufficient precision to form the basis of a satisfactory comparison, either with each other or with the present aspect of the surface. The drawings of Schröter, though spirited and faithful in their broad effect, are too coarse and general for the purpose; the elaborate map of Beer and Mädler has been found by Mr. Birt to be in many parts much less accurate than might have been supposed; and, on the whole, a little patient study will convince the inquirer that, even if we avail ourselves of the diligent but incomplete labours of Lohrmann, no collation of any hitherto published designs can lead, in many cases, to any decided result. The work has yet to be done. It is necessarily involved in the comprehensive revision of the lunar surface, which Mr. Birt has undertaken in so accurate and persevering a spirit; and my impression is that we shall not wait long for some obvious proof of the continuance of eruptive action upon the moon, although upon a very insignificant scale as compared with its former vehemence and grandeur. At present we possess nothing more than approximative evidence; but, though still defective in absolute certainty, it seems to point pretty clearly to something more definite in the future. Had the drawings which are now in progress been in our hands thirty or forty years ago, the result might probably have been obtained for which we must now be content to wait; at present we must satisfy ourselves with careful preparation, and with the collection of whatever may bear upon the subject.

My own observations, though extending over a long series of years, have been, I regret to say, very desultory, irregular, and imperfect; still I have been repeatedly struck by the appearance of minute craters not to be found in the great map of Beer and Mädler, though occurring in situations where it would seem difficult to overlook them, and where their own descriptions prove that the region was scrutinized with care. I have had the honour to submit recently to the Royal Astronomical Society a list of such objects, from which I would select the small craters on the ring of *Helicon*, the slope of *Leverrier*, the ring of *Delisle b.*, and to the S.E. of *Diophantus*, as well

as several objects in the interior of *Mersenius*: those in the interior of *Marius* may now be added, which Mr. Birt and myself perceived with Mr. Barclay's magnificent telescope at Leyton, which form the subject of his letter. (The larger of these, by the way, I thought had been detected by him, though he obligingly ascribes the first sight to myself.) The list might have been considerably extended, but, for the most part, by the introduction of objects which might fairly have escaped the optical means at the command of Beer and Mädler.

The question, however, still remains whether such omissions may not be so explained as to avoid the inference of actual change. After giving considerable attention to the subject, I can see no alternative excepting that of ascribing a strange and unaccountable degree of inadvertency to Beer and Mädler, who have constantly inserted craters far less conspicuous, both in point of size and situation. There is, indeed, a class of objects whose visibility is singularly precarious, being influenced by very slight changes in the angles of illumination and reflection; but those which have been specified are of quite another character, being, as I believe, constantly visible under suitable circumstances. On this account they are still further removed from another class, where the discordance of the representations and descriptions of the best observers involves the whole matter in so much mystery that one is almost disposed to take refuge, with Schröter, in the possibility of deception produced by some kind of lunar atmosphere. I am inclined to believe in the existence of such cases; admitting, however, of course, that they ought to be subjected to a very severe scrutiny, and not to be received except upon incontrovertible evidence.

On the whole, therefore, I can come to no other conclusion with regard to the small craters which I have specified but that either Beer and Mädler are chargeable with greater inaccuracy than it seems fair to suppose, or that the craters are actually new.

Since commencing these remarks I have accidentally met with some former observations upon *Marius*, the existence of which I had quite forgotten, but which may, perhaps, be worth recording here, in default of that more accurate information which, it may be hoped, some of your correspondents may be able to supply.

"1863. Sept. 25d. 9h. to 10h.—1d. 9h. before Full—4d. 7h. before greatest S.W. Libration.—*Marius*. There was a very bright minute spot in this crater, not central, but I think further E. I believe it was in *Marius*; but, before I had verified it, clouds came on.

"1863. Nov. 5d. 19h.—2d. 16h. after First Quarter—2d. 20h. before greatest S.E. Libration.—*Marius*. Grey; quite flat; no central hill."

These I prefer to give in their original and unexplained inconsistency, which serves at any rate to prove that the object requires close and persevering attention.

I have had but one opportunity of examining it since the date of Mr. Birt's and my joint observation at Leyton. This was on June 16, when I thought I saw the larger of the two craters just beyond the shadow of the ring; but, before I could verify it, I was called away, and the night subsequently became cloudy. T. W. WEBB.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES. PARIS.

Academie des Sciences, June 20.—M. PASTEUR presented a copy of a new publication, *Annales Scientifiques de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure*, published under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, and gratuitously edited by M. Gauthier Villars, the successor of M. Mallet Bachelier. Dr. Hofmann communicated some facts on the history of the colouring matter derived from coal-tar, in continuation of former papers. M. Malaguti read a note "On the Causes of the Fertility and Barrenness of the Schisto-Argelo-Sandy Soils in the Neighbourhood of Rennes." M. Ramon de la Sagra sent some specimens of the products of the wild bee of Cuba, whose habits have lately been studied by M. Philippe Poéy. One of the most important of the communications read at this Séance was by M. Laugier "On the Suture of the Median Nerve;" we shall return to this note. M. Grimaud continued his observations "On the Public Waters of Marseilles, and their Influence on the Climate of that City." M. Daval read a note "On the Influence of Drinks on Fattening;" proving, by experiments on horses, that drinking has an enormous influence in the production of fat. M. Bernard read an important communica-

tion "On Wave-Lengths as determined by Interference," to which we hope to return. The dialysis of digitaline and vegetable poisons formed the subject of notes presented by MM. de Claubrey and Reveil. M. de Pietra Santa discussed the variability of properties of atmospheric air, and arrived at the conclusion that such variability is normal.

M. E. Bandelot communicated some observations "On the Influence of the Nervous System on the Respiration of Insects," of which we shall give an abstract in another column. MM. Laroque and Bianchi gave some further particulars of the Orgeuil meteor. A paper by M. Dupré "On the Resistance of Fluids to Movement" was read.

A commission was formed to prepare a list of candidates for the place of Associate, rendered vacant by the death of M. Plana: it is composed of MM. Charles, Flourens, Elie de Beaumont, Dumas, Milne-Edwards, Bertrand, and Morin.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, June 16. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following were among the communications read:—

"On the Microscopical Structure of Meteorites." By H. C. Sorby, F.R.S.*—For some time past Mr. Sorby has endeavoured to apply to the study of meteorites the principles made use of in the investigation of terrestrial rocks, as previously described by him (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* 1858, vol. xiv., p. 453), where it is shown that the presence in crystals of "fluid, glass, stone, or gas cavities" enables us to determine in a very satisfactory manner under what conditions the crystals were formed. The author gives a short account of his experiments, to be extended and completed on a subsequent occasion. "It is important to remark that the olivine of meteorites contains most excellent 'glass-cavities,' similar to those in the olivine of lavas, thus proving that the material was at one time in a state of igneous fusion. The olivine also contains 'gas-cavities,' like those so common in volcanic minerals, thus indicating the presence of some gas or vapour (Aussun, Parnalée). To see these cavities distinctly a carefully-prepared thin section and a magnifying power of several hundreds are required. The vitreous substance found in the cavities is also met with outside and amongst the crystals in such a manner as to show that it is the uncrystalline residue of the material in which they were formed (Mezö-Madaras, Parnalée). It is of a claret or brownish colour, and possesses the characteristic structure and optical properties of artificial glasses. Some isolated portions of meteorites have also a structure very similar to that of stony lavas, where the shape and mutual relations of the crystals to each other proved that they were formed *in situ* on solidification. Possibly some entire meteorites should be considered to possess this peculiarity (Stannern, New Concord), but the evidence is by no means conclusive, and what crystallization has taken place *in situ* may have been a secondary result; whilst in others the constituent particles have all the characters of broken fragments (L'Aigle). This sometimes gives rise to a structure remarkably like that of consolidated volcanic ashes—so much, indeed, that I have specimens which, at first sight, might readily be mistaken for sections of meteorites. It should therefore appear that, after the material of meteorites was melted, a considerable portion was broken up into small fragments, subsequently collected together, and more or less consolidated by mechanical and chemical actions, amongst which must be classed a segregation of iron, either in the metallic state or in combination with other substances. Apparently this breaking up occurred in some cases when the melted matter had become crystalline, but in others the forms of the particles lead me to conclude that it was broken up into detached globules whilst still melted (Mezö-Madaras, Parnalée). This seems to have been the origin of some of the round grains met with in meteorites; for they occasionally still contain a considerable amount of glass, and the crystals which have been formed in it are arranged in groups, radiating from one or more points on the external surface in such a manner as to indicate that they were developed after the fragments had acquired their present spheroidal shape (Aussun, &c.) In this they differ most characteristically from the general type of concretionary globules found in terrestrial rocks, in which they radiate from the centre; the only case that I know at all analogous being that of certain oolitic grains in

[* The names given thus (Stannern) indicate what meteorites the author more particularly refers to in proof of the various facts previously stated.]

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the Kelloways rock at Scarborough, which have undergone a secondary crystallization. These facts are all quite independent of the fused black crust. Some of the minerals in meteorites, usually considered to be the same as those in volcanic rocks, have yet very characteristic differences in structure (Stannern), which I shall describe at greater length on a future occasion. I will then also give a full account of the microscopical structure of meteoric iron as compared with that produced by various artificial processes, showing that, under certain conditions, it may be obtained so as to resemble very closely some varieties of meteoric origin (Newstead, &c.)" Mr. Sorby concludes by remarking that there are certain peculiarities in physical structure which connect meteorites with volcanic rocks, and at the same time others in which they differ most characteristically. These facts must, doubtless, be borne in mind, not only in forming a conclusion as to the origin of meteorites, but also in attempting to explain volcanic action in general.

"A Table of the Mean Declination of the Magnet in each Decade from January 1858 to December 1863, derived from the Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory at Lisbon; showing the Annual Variation, or Semi-annual Inequality to which that Element is subject." Drawn up by the Superintendent of the Lisbon Observatory, Senhor Da Silva, and communicated by Major-General Sabine, R.A., President of the Royal Society.—This paper consists of a table received from the Superintendent of the Magnetic Observatory at Lisbon, containing the mean values of the declination in each decade from the commencement of 1858 to the close of 1863; with corrections applied for the mean secular change, and showing, in a final column, the difference in each decade of the observed from the mean annual value derived from the 216 decades. This table is a counterpart of Table vii. in Art. xii. of the Philosophical Transactions for 1863, p. 292, differing only in the substitution in the Lisbon Table of decades for weeks, and in the Lisbon Table containing one additional year—viz., 1863. The table confirms the annual variation to which the declination is subject, "the north end of the magnet pointing more towards the east when the sun is north of the equator, and more towards the west when the sun is south of the equator."

"On the Synchronous Distribution of Temperature over the Earth's Surface." By Henry G. Hennessy, F.R.S.—The results presented in the author's paper entitled "On the Simultaneous Distribution of Heat throughout the Superficial Parts of the Earth" * are confirmed and extended in the present communication.

Royal Institution, July 4.—General Monthly Meeting.—William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair. General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., and John Ruskin, Esq., were elected Members of the Royal Institution. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and the thanks of the members returned for them.

Royal Astronomical Society, June 10. Dr. Lee, V.P., in the chair.—The following communications have been made to the Society:—"On the Method of determining Heights in the Trigonometrical Survey of India." By Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E.—From the origin of the Survey until the year 1856 the heights of all the principal stations of the triangulation were invariably determined by the method of reciprocal vertical angles. But the difficulties were so great that it was determined to undertake a series of spirit-levels to fix the heights of the base-lines, and verify a certain number of principal stations. The comparison between the results of the spirit-leveelling operations and those obtained from the principal triangulation is found to be highly satisfactory. The average difference between the results obtained at the ends of four circuits, averaging 550 miles in length, is 3·06 feet, and the maximum difference at any station is 8·7 feet.

"On certain suspected Changes in the Lunar Surface." By the Rev. T. W. Webb.—The author remarks: "Being unable to adduce any evidence of change from my own observations, and, as it happens, not having hitherto particularly studied the portions represented in the sections of Lohrmann, I have uniformly referred, for the purpose of comparison, to the great map of Beer and Mädler. In doing this I have been obliged to notice with concern occasional indications of a want of that high accuracy which might have been expected from the general character of the work. I have never entertained a doubt as to the

correctness of their triangulation, or of the laying down of such primary points as are immediately connected with it; but it has appeared to me that an equal amount of dependence cannot always be placed upon the subsequent filling-in, by mere eye-estimate, of lesser details." . . . It is the unfortunate want of confidence in our highest standard thus necessarily resulting which throws some doubt upon the evidence of change adduced in the paper, and renders an appeal to the future still necessary to render it conclusive. "The instances given," the author remarks, "seem worthy of notice, from their sufficiently, and in several cases peculiarly, conspicuous situation, in juxtaposition for the most part with objects well known and frequently observed. Some of them were detected with an instrument inferior to that employed by Beer and Mädler. . . . It remains that they must be accounted for, as far as I can see, either by the supposition of inadversity on the part of former selenographers, of actual physical alteration of surface, or of some kind of obscuration arising from eruptive action, or from the changed conditions of a possible lunar atmosphere—an alternative due to Schröter, who frequently had recourse to it in order to explain appearances of which it seemed to him that no equally reasonable account could be given. Any other supposition besides these I confess that I have been unable to devise."

"On a Zenith Sector for the Use of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India." By Lieut.-Col. A. Strange.—When entrusted by Government with the superintendence of two zenith sectors for the Indian survey, Col. Strange was prevented from adopting the Astronomer-Royal's plan by the necessity of combining portability with great power. Mr. Airy's instrument weighs altogether 1140 lbs.—a bulk of metal which constituted it, in the words of Colonel Walker, the head of the Indian Survey, "an instrument evidently unsuited for crossing the higher Himalayan ranges." The instrument is thus described:—Place a German equatoreal as it would be at the pole—that is, with its polar axis vertical. Attach to the telescope, but at right angles to it, a frame carrying at either extremity about 40° of a circle. Attach to the declination-socket four microscopes opposite the above-mentioned arcs. Then the polar axis of the equatoreal becomes the vertical axis of the zenith sector, and the declination-axis the horizontal or transit-axis. The telescope being pointed to the zenith, the sector-frame will be horizontal. The microscopes are arranged in the same way as those of the Greenwich Transit circle, and have the same description of illumination.

"List of Radiant Points of Shooting Stars." By Professor Heis.—This paper consists of a list of all the radiant points of shooting stars observed and recorded during eleven years before 1860, at other times of the year than in August, November, and December. They are arranged as general radiant points of shooting stars, or as general centres of emanation of shooting stars, in successive half-months of the year from January to December, omitting only the latter half of July, the first half of August, the latter half of October, the first half of November, and the first half of December, concerning which Professor Heis has published his observations in detail. The present radiants have not yet been published, but will be published by Professor Heis in the ensuing winter. It is curious that *δ Virginis* occurs in this list as a general centre of emanation of shooting stars in the latter half of April, traceable also in May! This perfectly incidental coincidence is, Mr. Herschel considers, a fair sequel to his discovery of a star-shower existing on the 10th of April; because, after a well-marked star-shower, a number of shooting stars may always be seen to come for a considerable time from the same point of the heavens, and such shooting stars are sure to be picked out from other sporadic shooting stars by their common intersection. Mr. Herschel also thinks that there will be found, at last, to be no such meteors as sporadic shooting stars, but that all belong to some special star-showers, whose effects remain sensible for some time, and whose dates and radiant points have not yet been thoroughly examined.

"On the Bright Band bordering the Moon's Limb in Photographs of Eclipses." By G. B. Airy, Esq., Astronomer-Royal.—A paper detailing experiments which leave no doubt on Mr. Airy's mind that the phenomenon in question is a mere nervous irritation of the retina, produced by the view of the conterminous black and white portions of the photograph.

"On the Star *β Leonis*." By Mr. G. Knott.—A paper pointing out that the present appearance

of the field differs in several respects both from the description and the diagram in "Smyth's Cycle."

"On *μ Herculis*." By the Rev. W. R. Dawes.—The author announces the curious fact that the small star *s. p. μ Herculis*, which, in the year 1856, was discovered by Mr. Alvan Clark to be close double, is a *binary system*; and that, within the last five or six years, the variation in position, as deduced from his own observations, amounts to about 18°. Thus the resemblance of this triple system to that of *μ Bootis* is complete. As remarked in Mr. Dawes's notes appended to the first series of new double stars discovered by Mr. Clark, it was ascertained many years ago by Professor Struve that this small star has a common proper motion with *μ Herculis*; as is also the case with *μ Bootis* and the small double star which accompanies it. Mr. Dawes gives the following measures:—P=59°.91; obs. 32; w. 116; D=2°.025; obs. 20; w. 50; epoch 1858.77. P=77°.59; obs. 5; w. 32; D=1°.806; obs. 6; w. 17; epoch 1864.43.

"Solar Eclipses observed in China from B.C. 481 to the Christian Era." By Mr. John Williams.—These eclipses are recorded in a Chinese historical work entitled "Tung Keen Kang Muh," in 101 vols. sm. 8vo. This work contains a summary of Chinese history, from the earliest times to the end of the Yuen dynasty, A.D. 1368, and was first published during the Ming dynasty, about A.D. 1473. The present list of eclipses commences where those recorded in the "Chun Tsew" cease.

"On the large Sun-spot Period of about Fifty-six Years." By Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.—We shall return to this communication.

"Observations at Malta." By W. Lassell, Esq.—A letter containing the results of the observations of *Uranus* and *Neptune*, which are much less numerous than expected. Mr. Lassell has made a good many drawings of planetary and other nebulae, but has been so much disappointed in some attempts to have them faithfully represented in England that he hesitates about their publication.

The other papers read were: "On Shooting Stars in March," by Mr. Herschel; "On the Transit of Venus in 1882," by the Astronomer-Royal. We shall return to this communication.

"Remarks upon the Statements of Messrs. Stone and Carpenter relating to the 'Sinus Magnus' in the Nebula of *Orion*." By Professor Bond.—Professor Bond remarks that the print of his drawing is taken from an unfinished plate, and he is confident also that it is capable in the main of a good defence. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper Mr. Stone stated that the Astronomer-Royal had been desirous last year of having a new drawing of the nebula executed, in consequence of a wish to that effect expressed by Mr. Otto Struve, who was under the impression that considerable changes had taken place in it. Mr. Stone thought it most important that the question of the deviation he had mentioned should be settled at once. If errors crept in, and were allowed to remain, astronomers would, a few years hence, be subjected to great inconvenience, and would probably be misled.

The Rev. Professor Selwyn brought before the notice of the Society 144 discs of the sun, taken between February 7, 1863, and February 7, 1864, by the Ely photoheliograph. In connexion with this subject he referred to a recent number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, which contains an account of Schwabe's observation of the spots for 1863. Professor Selwyn also presented to the Society some photographs of the sun on a larger scale, made in accordance with the wish expressed by Mr. De La Rue the President, and Mr. Hodgson. He then referred to some observations of Mr. Balfour Stuart's, who has found that it appears to be a nearly universal law that the faculae belonging to a spot appear to the left of that spot, the motion due to the sun's rotation being across the picture from left to right. As far as the speaker had observed—but he was not in a position to speak positively on the subject—this result was not supported by the Ely autographs. Professor Selwyn also referred to the analogy which has been drawn between certain solar phenomena and the cyclones which occurred upon the earth's surface, stating that some interesting observations on that subject have been published by Padre Secchi in the memoirs of the Roman College Observatory. In the penumbrae there were certain indications of a manifest analogy between this whirling action of the spots and the cyclones or whirling storms of the earth. Sir J. Herschel had been the first to discover this analogy; and he would press upon all observers of the sun these two questions:—First,

* June 19, 1862. *Proceedings*, vol. xii., p. 173.

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whether the whirling of the spots was in an opposite direction in the two opposite hemispheres—i.e., contrary to the hands of a watch in the northern hemisphere, and with the hands of a watch in the southern, which he need scarcely remind the Society was the law of storms on the earth; and, secondly, whether there was a difference of temperature between the equatorial and the polar regions of the sun. Padre Secchi, by means of observations with the thermo-electric pile, had arrived at the conclusion that there was a great difference in temperature between the polar and equatorial regions.

The Rev. Mr. Howlett produced, for the inspection of the members, a portion of a series of spots on a very enlarged scale, embodying sixteen successive days' observations of one spot.

Mr. De La Rue exhibited to the Society a diagonal eye-piece, constructed on the principle recommended by Sir J. Herschel, the second surface being at right angles to the pencil of rays falling on it, by which means the second reflexion is prevented.

Geological Society, June 22. W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.—SEVERAL papers were read, among them:—"On the Fossiliferous Rocks of Forfarshire and their Contents." By Mr. James Powrie. — Referring to his former paper for a detailed description of the lower members of the Forfarshire Old Red Sandstone, the author now gave a general sketch of the relations of the several beds, and then descriptions of the species of crustacea and fish occurring in them. The latter belong to five genera, two of which (*Ischnacanthus* and *Euthacanthus*) are new. After discussing the nature of *Parca decipiens*, and shortly noticing the genera of crustacea that occur in the same rocks, Mr. Powrie concluded his paper with a short synopsis of the distribution of the members of the Old Red Sandstone in Forfarshire, and a discussion respecting the subdivision of that formation, in which he stated that *Pterygotus*, *Parca decipiens*, and *Cephalaspis* are always associated in the same beds, and extend through all the fossiliferous rocks of Forfarshire, instead of the latter characterizing a higher horizon than the others.

"On the Reptiliferous Rocks and Foot-print Strata of the North-east of Scotland." By Professor R. Harkness, F.R.S.S. L. & E.—The author showed that the foot-print sandstones of Ross-shire constitute the upper portion of the Old Red Sandstone formation, and that the strata embraced in a line of section from the Nigg to Cambus Shandwick, from above the Gneiss to the foot-print sandstones of Tarbet-ness inclusive, are conformable throughout, and are referable to each of the three divisions of the Old Red Sandstone—namely, the conglomerates and yellow sandstones (of a thickness of 1500 feet) belonging to the Lower Old Red Sandstone; the grey flaggy sandstones and shales of Geanies—the equivalent of the Caithness flags—containing *Osteolepis*, *Coccosteus*, and *Acanthodes*, and thus referable to the Middle Old Red; thirdly, conformable strata, consisting of conglomerates, and foot-bearing and other sandstones, appertaining to the higher members of the system. The foot-bearing sandstones have a thickness of 400 feet, and represent the reptiliferous sandstones of the Elgin area, though not overlain by Cornstones as in that district. The author, in conclusion, remarked that, though *Stagonolepis* is decidedly *Teleosauroid* in its affinities, it does not consequently mark a Mesozoic group of rocks; for *Mastodontosauria*, which abound in the Trias, occur in the Coal-measures; and stratigraphical evidence shows us that Teleosauroid crocodiles have a wider geological range, since they are met with in the Old Red Sandstone.

"On the Carboniferous Rocks of the Donetz and the Granite-gravel of St. Petersburg." By Professor J. Helmersen. (In a letter to Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.)—This letter relates (1) to the discovery in the Donetz Mountains of additional beds of coal and of iron-ore; (2) to the proposed use of this coal for steam-purposes on the Volga; (3) to two geological expeditions to be sent out in 1864 for the purpose of surveying the Permian basin of Russia; and, lastly, to the successful completion of an Artesian boring at St. Petersburg. In this well the following beds were passed through:—Alluvium, 88 ft.; Silurian clay, 300 ft.; sandstone, 137 ft.; bed of gravel, the result of the degradation of granite.

"On a supposed Deposit of Boulder-clay in North Devon." By Mr. George Maw, F.L.S.—A deposit of brown clay which occurs near Fremington, in North Devon, and has been worked for several years, was described by the

author in this paper, and referred by him to the Boulder-clay formation. The smallest amount of subsidence necessary for the deposition of this clay at its present highest level would place a large area of Devonshire under water. Mr. Maw considered the raised beach at Croydon as being a much more recent deposit than the gravel just described; and, in connexion with the question of the former submergence of Devonshire during the glacial period, he discussed the relation of the latter to a deposit of granite-drift gravel at Petrockstow, concluding that it could only have been transported thither during the submergence of the high ridges which intersect at right angles the country between the two deposits.

"On the former Existence of Glaciers in the High Grounds of the South of Scotland." By J. Young, M.D., F.R.S.E. Communicated by Mr. Archibald Geikie.—The heights bordering the counties of Peebles and Dumfries are stated by the author to contain well-preserved remains of a group of glaciers belonging to a later period than the Boulder-clay, and some of which have been already alluded to by Mr. Geikie and Mr. Chambers. Dr. Young then describes the physical geography of the region, grouping the several hills into three ranges—the Broad Law Range, the White Coomb Range, and Hartfell—from which certain glaciers formerly descended into the valleys; and he further divides the glaciers into two classes, which he terms respectively the "Social" and the "Solitary." The author then describes the form and extension of the masses of *détritus*, which he considers to be glacial *débris*, contrasting their characters with those of the patches of boulder-clay occurring in the neighbourhood. Many indications of glaciers are shown to be much obscured by the prevalence of peat in the district; but, in addition to the moraine matter, smoothed surfaces and *roches moutonnées* are occasionally seen.

"On the Formation and Preservation of Lakes by Ice-action." By Mr. Thomas Belt. Communicated by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S.—During a residence of two years in the province of Nova Scotia, the author observed the remarkable number of lakes, great and small, occurring there, sometimes in connected chains and sometimes on the sides and tops of hills. The lake-basins are stated to be, chiefly, in extremely hard quartzites and metamorphosed schists, irregularly studded with masses of boulder-clay, beneath which are seen scratches, grooves, &c., that have been produced by ice-action. The author then describes all the phenomena in detail, and gives a *résumé* of the theory of their glacial origin, as propounded by Professor Ramsay, coming to the conclusion that in this way only can the facts be consistently explained.

"A Sketch of the Principal Geological Features of Hobart, Tasmania." By Mr. S. H. Wintle. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.—The hills upon which Hobart is built, as well as those in the vicinity, are mostly composed of New (?) Red Sandstone, capped with Greenstone of a variable composition and of great thickness in some places. The Carboniferous Limestone (?) is stated to be very extensively developed throughout the island, and to be very fossiliferous; the author describes its lithological characters, as well as those of the Devonian rocks and the Silurian slates of Mount Wellington, which last, as yet, have proved unfossiliferous; but he states that Mr. Gould has found a *Calymene Blumenbachii* in similar rocks in the interior. He then, after describing the coal-formation of the island, and remarking upon the anthracitic nature of the coal, passes on to the "Boulder Drift (?)," which consists of immense boulders, principally of felspathic trap and greenstone, imbedded in stiff clay in some parts, and in loam in others. The boulders are also associated with fragments of New Red Sandstone and nodular masses of Dolomite. The author concludes by describing the mode of occurrence, in the Valley of the Derwent, of a marine deposit, which he considers of Post-pliocene age, and which is found at an elevation of upwards of 100 feet above the sea-level, and at a distance of from 50 to 100 yards from the water's edge; thus showing that the Valley of the Derwent and the neighbouring country had recently been upheaved.

Zoological Society, June 28. Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair.—THE Secretary called the attention of the meeting to the two young moorulls (*Casuarius bennetti*) recently hatched in the Society's Gardens, and also exhibited the skeleton of the typical specimen of the same species of cassowary originally received from Dr. Bennett in 1857.

Mr. Wallace read a memoir "On the Parrots of the Malayan Region, and on the Phenomena presented by the general Geographical Distribution of this Group of Birds."

Professor Huxley read a paper "On the Potto of Old Calabar."—The peculiar character presented by the dentition of this animal appeared to Professor Huxley quite sufficient to warrant the adoption for it of the separate generic name *Arctocebus*, as proposed by Dr. Gray.

Mr. W. K. Parker read some remarks on the sternal apparatus of birds and other vertebrates, in which he entered at length into the question of the homologies of this part of the skeleton in the different classes of vertebrates.

Dr. Günther exhibited and made remarks on a new form of pediculate fishes from Madeira, discovered by J. Y. Johnson, Esq. Dr. Günther also read a report on the collection of reptiles and fishes made by Dr. Kirk during the Zambesi expedition, especially alluding to the species obtained from the fresh waters of Lake Nyassa, which proved to be all new to science.

Dr. Gray gave a notice of a new variety of the Scincoid Lizard, of the genus *Rhodona*, from Australia, and read a note on some specimens of a West African tortoise, *Sternotherus adansonii*, recently received by the British Museum.

Dr. P. L. Sclater made some remarks on the geographical distribution of the ducks of the genus *Dendrocygna*, and pointed out the characters of three American parrots supposed to be new to science.

A paper was read by Messrs. P. L. Sclater and O. Salvin entitled "Notes on the Birds of Panama."

Mr. W. H. Flower read a communication "On the Brain of the Howling Monkey (*Mycetes seniculus*)."

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, JULY 12th.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 4.—11, Hanover Square.

ART.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

WHAT a mistake the Sculpture Gallery is in the Royal Academy! With what weariness and what a sense of effort the stragglers who have had the courage to pass the Farnese Hercules which guards its portals enter its precincts and plod round in face of the lifeless array of busts ranged round its walls! Ladies sink down to rest on the flight of steps that leads to the place of honour, and there, utterly overcome with the glare and crowd in the rooms above, prepare to renew their labours, and to get well through their task of thoroughly seeing the Exhibition. The few men who, having hesitated between reclaiming their umbrellas and visiting the Sculpture Gallery, have decided just to walk round it may be seen to stroll up to the royal busts and back again, and then, taking a glance round each of the desolate side-rooms, gladly make their escape to the upper regions of light and air. As for the poetical works, nobody either cares for or looks at them. The portraiture excites some interest, though but little as compared with the more vivid resemblances up-stairs; but the impression left upon most people after quitting the room is one of utter weariness and blank emptiness. The general want of understanding and interest about sculpture proceeds from an honestly-confessed ignorance, which is, perhaps, less objectionable than the affectation of knowledge current about painting. Everything at present tends to confirm this ignorance: the ken of most modern sculptors is limited by the views of ignorant committees and tasteless patrons, and the works of all are alike contemptuously stowed away, as it were, into a corner of the great national exhibition. What wonder if the people do not perceive and cannot understand that Sculpture is the noblest of the arts, and that, as a rule, our best sculptors are either merely represented in the gallery by a bust or a medallion, or hold themselves aloof from the Exhibition altogether.

It would be untrue, in the presence of Mr. Leifchild's noble figure of "Eriina," and of Mr. Weekes's portrait-statue of John Hunter, to say that there is little evidence of capacity to be found in the present display; but, after due allowances for these and a few minor exceptions, the collection may be described as worse than any previous exhibition of English sculpture. Foley is entirely unrepresented, and there is no *important* work by Marochetti, Woolner, Westmacott, or Munro.

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Mr. Leifchild's figure of "Erinna" is one of the finest works that have been produced by an English sculptor. The Greek poetess is represented in a half-reclining posture—one arm hangs listlessly at her side, the other rests upon the scroll upon her lap, the head inclines upon the shoulder, the right foot is drawn back and raised upon a stool: the expression of the figure is one of combined power and rest. The spectator who passes lightly by this fine work of art will assuredly be struck by its largeness and grace; but, unless prepared to give some serious attention to it, he will fail to appreciate the true perception and earnest study which have enabled Mr. Leifchild to produce a work which is as far removed from Greek plagiarism on the one hand as it is from modern prettiness or affectation on the other. Although the subject is Greek, the pleasure we derive from the contemplation of this figure is entirely independent of its association. The figure speaks to us the embodiment of an idea expressed in the noblest language; the largeness of soul no less than the grace and beauty of womanhood speak to us in this statue, and they speak to us through the outward expression of form. Mr. Leifchild grapples with the difficulty of his art, and scorns to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by prevailing indifference or ignorance to relax his efforts or to shirk his duty as an artist. His figure bears evidence of conscientious study throughout—not less in the admirable arrangement of the drapery than in the fine lines of the torso and the disposition of the limbs; and, although the finest view of the statue has been intercepted by the projection of a common-place group in front of it—a circumstance that would have proved fatal to an indifferent performance—the points of view have been studied with so much care that the attention of the spectator is not bound to one aspect of the composition, but is attracted and interested by all. It may be a question whether, in his resolution to avoid littleness of style, Mr. Leifchild has not erred on the other side: more truth of detail and delicacy of execution would not be inconsistent with breadth; and the demands of sculpture are so absolute that shortcomings which are trivial defects in the sister art of painting are unendurable just in proportion to the existing merits of the work in which they are present. But, with all allowance for defects, the statue of "Erinna" is a very fine work, and reflects great honour upon its author.

Mr. Weekes's statue of John Hunter is destined for the Royal College of Surgeons; and probably no living artist could have better replaced the existing wreck of Reynolds's fine portrait. The action of the figure, which is seated, and the expression of the head are well-imagined from existing authorities; and the treatment is large and simple. A posthumous bust of the late Sir Cornwall Lewis, by the same sculptor, is well worth attention: as a portrait, we doubt if there be any other in the whole Exhibition more powerful or intellectual. Two other busts in this gallery act as foils to its merits; and all the pictures we remember to have seen of the deceased minister have failed to impress us with the reverence for his ability that is characteristic of this portrait by Mr. Weekes. Standing before it, we seem to behold a real statesman, and are able to appreciate the qualities of the man whose death has been described as one of the most severe losses the country has lately sustained.

Of Baron Marochetti's two busts, the one of Mrs. Hertz is likely to be much admired; the marble is tinted and the head ornament gilded, and it is mounted on a pedestal of polished Devonshire marble: altogether it is a beautiful work for a lady's drawing-room, nor is it wanting in the higher elements of beauty and dignity. Mr. Hancock's "Penscross" is of the picturesque order of sculpture, which, whatever be its merits in certain situations, is, we venture to think, out of place in an attempt to illustrate the classical creation of Milton. Mr. Woolner has sent only a plaster cast of the fine bust of Mr. Combe—so well known in the marble to all who have visited his studio—and a medallion portrait of the Rev. W. Giffard Palgrave, hung in a light where it is well-nigh invisible. Mr. Munro has a good bust of Henry Taylor, and one of the Duke of Newcastle, and a very sweet study of a head, called "Virginia."

Of the royal portraits in the sculpture-room, the less said the better. Of the portraits of the Princess Alexandra, Gibson's is perhaps the weakest, and shows the least individuality. Mr. Theed's figure of the late Prince Consort in Highland costume is one of the poorest portrait-statues that have proceeded from his studio. Mr. Wood's busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales are only

to be appreciated by looking at any really fine bust in the room, of which there are two at least by Weekes, and others by Woolner, Adams, and Marochetti. A frame or two of medals attracts but little interest, being badly lighted. Mr. A. B. Wyon's medal of the Princess of Wales especially being so placed that it is absolutely ineffective.

Altogether we think it much to be regretted that the exhibition of sculpture should not be entirely removed from the Academy, and exhibited, still under Government prestige, in a separate building, which people might frequent without undergoing the previous fatigue consequent upon the visit to a heavy picture-exhibition. Certain it is that, until the exhibition of sculpture becomes a matter of national concern, it will still be treated as an art to be shoved away in a corner; its chief professors will decline to exhibit their work under such adverse circumstances; the public taste for it will not be encouraged; ignorance of its principles will remain total and profound; and, in place of taking rank, as it ought to do, as one of the highest of the arts, it will be liable to sink into the condition of a manufacture, directed by pedantry and practised by inferior intelligence and skill.

ART NOTES.

We have received from Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. a proof-print of the painting they have now on view of "Washington Irving and his Literary Friends at Sunnyside." The engraving is a very faithful copy of the picture.

"BIRD'S-EYE Views of Society, taken by Richard Doyle, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel," bring Doyle's inimitable sketches, which appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, together in an elegant volume printed on tinted paper.

THE Etching Club is about to issue a volume containing etchings by Hook, Holman Hunt, Millais, Redgrave, Creswick, Palmer, Haden, and Ansdell.

THE King of Bavaria has selected the design of Knoll, the sculptor of Munich, for the "Palm-Monument."

MUSIC.

MIREILLE.

THE "Faust" of M. Gounod was an immense success, and immense successes have their dangers. A poet or composer who goes beyond himself for once, who rises higher than he has yet reached, must keep on that level, or rise yet higher to escape the reproach of failure. He has raised the standard against himself, and he must work up to it, or be pronounced to be in his decadence. This is a rough rule, and not a very fair one; but it is the one which the world applies. So hardly does it tell on the fair fame of genius that it constantly happens that a new work is declared to be "disappointing," though later experience proves it to be really as great as its predecessors, or greater. It is scarcely possible to recall a case in art or literature where the immediate sequel of a signal success has not been declared in some quarter or other to be inferior. The fact is that the most candid of us can scarcely help judging new works unfairly. If the author is unknown he has to encounter the presumption which always exists against obscurity; if he is already famous, he is handicapped with the weight of his own reputation. The prejudice in the last case is one which it is very hard to allow for. The source of error lies more in the emotions than the judgment. In reading or listening to the new work of a man whose genius has moved us before, we instinctively try to compare our present with our past impressions; but our past impressions are what we cannot recall: we only recollect the result of them. When we think of an opera, or a poem which we have enjoyed very much, it is not the impression of the first half-hour's listening or reading that springs into the mind; it is the concentrated result of many experiences, many half-hours of enthusiasm, many moments of ecstasy. By the side of the mental image of splendour and beauty thus formed, the impression of the moment, the picture suddenly and freshly spread before us in the new work, seems faint and colourless, and we are apt to say, "Oh, this is decidedly weak compared with what he has done before."

This chance of mis-judgment is one which we encounter in its full force in listening to "Mireille" after "Faust." Out of the tens of thousands whom "Faust" has captivated, thousands will say that "Mireille" is disappointing; and with reason, if they go to it expecting to see a second "Faust." But this, it need hardly be said, M. Gounod's new

opera is not. This time he has been setting, not a drama of heart-moving passion, but an idyllic love-tale, which, though it is touched throughout with a pathetic colour, is still only a poetic romance of pastoral life. We feel in it, however, the play of the same musical power, though it is exercised on another and a slighter material. It would be hard to say which of the innumerable beauties of "Faust" is not to be found here; but the theme is altogether a smaller one. It is a story of a commoner sort, and, what is more, the playwright's work has been done clumsily and heavily. "Mireille," the Provençal poem of M. Mistral, is said to be singularly lovely for its freshness and simplicity. It was "crowned" as a masterpiece of lyrical poetry by the French Academy. But the librettist, in transforming it for operatic purposes, has allowed the poetry almost entirely to evaporate, and has given M. Gounod a very clumsy framework to hang his music on. The opera, as it appeared three months ago at the Théâtre Lyrique, evoked an almost unanimous outcry among the critics for condensation, omission, and rearrangement. The last three acts were said to be prolix, disjointed, and obscure. The piece, however, as we have it now given us at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been subjected to much alteration. The scenes which provoked most criticism have been cut out. Five acts still remain; but the first is little more than a prologue, and one of the others is very short; and the play, taken as a whole, is now not below the average merit—a low enough standard, certainly—of opera *libretti*, though it is much below the mark of "Faust," after making all allowances. "Miréio" being a poem almost unknown in England, and unknown to most Frenchmen except through a translation, we may as well give the substance of the story, which can be put into a very few lines. *Mireille* is the daughter of a well-to-do Provençal farmer, *Maitre Ramon*. She loves one *Vincent*, a poor and good youth, by trade a basket-maker. Her father, however, wants her to marry *Ourrias*, a bull-fighter (*toucheur de taureaux*), a fierce and wicked creature. Sundry scenes, natural under the circumstances, occur between the lovers, the fathers of the lovers, and the rivals. *Ourrias* catches *Vincent* alone one dark night in a solitary place, and, as he thinks, kills him. *Mireille* hears that her lover is grievously wounded, and vows a pilgrimage to a shrine in the desert of "La Crau" for his recovery. In crossing the burning wastes she is smitten by a sun-stroke, and just manages to crawl to the door of the church, where she dies in the arms of her lover—a great procession of pilgrims, with solemn church-music, forming the *finale* to the story. The *Mireille* of the Italian version is Mdlle. Titien, the *Vincenzo* Signor Giuglini, and the *Urias* Mr. Santley. Other parts of minor interest are those of *Raimond*, *Vincent's* father, filled by Signor Junca; *Ambrogio*, *Urias's* father, by M. Gassier; *Tavena*, a fortune-teller, by Madame Trebelli; and *Andreluno*, a herd-boy, by Mdlle. Volpini. Of the execution of the piece we must defer giving a detailed notice, saying only for the present that, on the first night of performance, Tuesday last, it was of a degree of general excellence which (as we have had to remark on other like occasions) could be equalled on scarcely any other opera-stage known to us. We must defer, too, any attempt at a general "appreciation," as our neighbours say, of the music, noting only the few points in the composition which come out most prominently on a first hearing. The opening chorus, which is sung by a group of village-girls gathering leaves for silk-worms in a mulberry plantation, has already become famous in France by its name of "Chantez, chantez, magnarelles." Like the girls' chorus in the first act of "Faust," it is made on a delightfully fresh bit of melody, which must needs win every ear. A lovers' duet is the other leading feature of this act. The second begins with a country festival held in the ruins of the old Roman arena of Arles. The music here is as innocently festive as can be wished. A gaily tuneful ballad in alternate rhythm of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ is an instance of M. Gounod's liking for triple times, which is no less marked in "Mireille" than in "Faust." Soon after this comes the spirited little song of the fortune-teller, "Voici la saison mignonne," which Madame Trebelli's admirable singing has already made known to London concert-rooms. *Mireille's* soliloquy, which follows, is an operatic bravura of slight, if any, merit; but the *finale* to which it leads, where the heroine declares her love for *Vincenzo*, and pleads for pity at her father's feet, is magnificent. From the third act, an incantation-scene, which was a prominent feature in the French edition, and proved to be a wearisome episode,

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has been cut out. The night-scene between *Mireille's* rival lovers, in which the unfortunate *Vincent* is so nearly killed by his bull-taming foe, is preceded by a capital chorus for male voices (*Urias's* companions), and by a romance for the tenor, which is the "Salve dinora" of the piece, and of about equal merit with that famous song. A harvest-scene at the farmhouse of *Mireille's* father gives M. Gounod a chance of one of those brilliant *ensembles* in which he so much delights, and in the middle of which a pretty little strophe for a group of child-singers recalls the "old men's" episode in the Kermesse of "Faust." The fourth act, which is, in fact, only a single scene, shows the heroine making her weary way across the blazing desert of the Crau. Here is introduced an exquisite little song of a wandering herdboy, whose piping on his *cornemuse*, to a burden which is the happiest embodiment of the quintessence of bag-pipe music, gives a delightful bit of solo to the hautbois. The strains of the lad's pipe as he vanishes into the distance revive for a moment the failing spirit of the tired maiden, who is ready to sink with heat and weariness in the middle of her pious errand. Her disordered fancy gives her a mirage-vision of a city like a heavenly Jerusalem, which appears and presently fades away in the fiery sky; and the orchestration which accompanies this recalls by its solemn beauty that which illustrates the apparition in "Faust." A closer reminiscence still is suggested by the solo which follows this, *Mireille's* final burst of enthusiasm, "Non voglio morir, coraggio ancor!" being near kin to the last grand song of *Marguerite* in the prison. The fifth act is full of gorgeous music. It opens with a procession-chorus and march of pilgrims, which glows with Southern warmth. The festal semi-secular strain of this is followed by a grand piece of organ-accompanied chorus, the chanting of the pilgrims inside the church, written in the rich ecclesiastical manner which the composer (inspired perhaps by the associations of early years) knows so well how to handle. In the midst of this comes the mutual recognition of the lovers. The joy of their meeting is expressed in a rapturous duet, the burden of which, "pura ebbrezza—trasporto santo," is presently expanded into a grand *finale*, making a worthy close, musically speaking, to the piece. The apotheosis of the lovers, with which the French version concluded, is left out in the Italian adaptation—wisely, perhaps; for it would not do to have the "assumption" of Goethe's *Margaret* vulgarized into a stock artifice for disposing of operatic heroines. The reception of the opera on Tuesday night by a crowded house was not exactly enthusiastic. The house seemed to be making up its mind whether to think "*Mireille*" a worthy sequel of "Faust" or not. Whatever may be the inevitable result of the comparison, a piece so abounding in noble and beautiful music *must* hold its own upon the stage. Now that Meyerbeer is gone and Rossini silent, we cannot afford to slight the only living and working composer in whom we can recognise the fire of individual genius.

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, the seventh grand opera-concert, at which Mdlle. Adelina Patti made her first appearance, attracted 7805 persons to welcome her to Sydenham.

THE opera-houses are still in a state of considerable activity, notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the musical season. Of "*Mirella*" at Her Majesty's, we have spoken elsewhere. At Covent Garden Donizetti's delightful opera "*L'Elisir d'Amore*" has been produced with the best of all possible casts, the parts of *Adina*, *Nemorino*, and *Dulcamara* being taken by Mdlle. Patti and MM. Mario and Ronconi. Yet another *Marguerite* is to appear in the person of Mdlle. Artot, who is to play the part for the first time on Tuesday, and the revival of "*L'Etoile*" is still announced as imminent.

THE Monday Popular Concerts came to an end for the season—their sixth season—with a Directors' Benefit this week. This was the 156th concert. An overwhelming crowd, as a matter of course, thronged the building, the programme for the occasion including the names of the principal artists who had appeared for the last six months. A seventh series is to begin early in November.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ concluded last week his series of eight Friday morning recitals of pianoforte music. That one player on one instrument should be able to gather together for eight weeks such an audience as collects at these *matinées* proves both how much people like music and how

much they like Mr. Hallé. The position of all our resident professors is challenged season after season by the *élite* of the performers of Continental capitals. Mr. Hallé has now held his for many years past without sign of retreat, and has kept up the interest of his large audiences by constantly extending his range of research while not forgetting to give them enough of the imperishable masterpieces. The happy effect of these and other recitals of the same kind in raising the character of the *répertoire* of drawing-room amateurs has been distinctly perceptible.

MADAME TARDIEU DE MALLEVILLE, who is well known in Paris as a classical pianist of high repute, gave a recital yesterday week, in the form of "Matinée par invitation," at a private house in Portman Square. Her playing of a very varied programme, including style as widely separated as Rameau and Mendelssohn, gave evidence of an unusual range of accomplishment. Mme. Tardieu's execution has much of what her countrymen call the *magistrale* about it, with a force and ease of delivery uncommon among lady-players. A *Gavotte variée* by Rameau was among the most interesting items of the programme, reminding the audience how much noble pianoforte music there is still to be taken off the shelves of the old composers.

"CRAMER & CO., Limited," is the title of a new joint-stock company which is announced as just formed out of this famous musical house in Regent Street. The prospectus guarantees a minimum dividend of £10 per cent. upon paid-up capital, undeniably secured "in any manner required by the directors."

THE Imperial Parliament has been busy, as a relief from its graver employment of debating upon the destinies of Europe, in extinguishing whatever prescriptive rights poor street-musicians had to amuse people who liked to patronize that form of the divine art without being persecuted. A violent majority of exasperated Belgravians has worked the bill through committee, tightening every clause into the most stringent shape against the unfortunate dispensers of popular music, in jaunty defiance of the first principles of law and liberty, and with an entire contempt for the very considerable class of society which cannot afford two-hundred-guinea Broadwoods and opera-boxes on the grand tier. Any one who has passed a few weeks in a foreign city without hearing a note of music to enliven the monotony of ordinary street-noises must have felt what a loss would be the extinction of street minstrelsy, abominably bad as some of it is. The present bill, however, will probably fail of its intention, its provisions being too offensive to be much put in force.

THE two musical academies of London give their annual concerts to-day—the "Royal" at Hanover Square Rooms, and Dr. Wylde's, the "London Academy," at St. James's Hall.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

JULY 11th to 16th.

MONDAY.—Miss E. Stevenson's Pianoforte Recital.
WEDNESDAY.—Mdlle. Christine Mohr's Matinée, Messrs. Collard's Rooms.

Soirée of Musical Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Opera Concert, Crystal Palace, 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN.—To-night, "*L'Elisir*"; Monday, "*Don Giovanni*"; Tuesday, "*Faust*".

HER MAJESTY'S.—To-night, "*Mirella*".

THE DRAMA.

"JANET PRIDE" AT THE ADELPHI—CLOSING OF THE HAYMARKET, &c.

M. BOUCICAULT'S drama of "*Janet Pride*" is one of the best in the Adelphi *répertoire*, and the hero, *Richard Pride*, is one of Mr. Benjamin Webster's most admirable assumptions—more remarkable even than his *Robert Landry* in the "*Dead Heart*," from the greater variety of aspect presented by the character. It exhibits a nearly perfect picture of the step-by-step downward progress of a guilty man, struggling to overcome remorse by deep drinking. *Richard Pride* has early in life fallen into evil company, and has forged his master's name; the gains of the crime are swallowed up in a moment, but, for the rest of his years, the weight of his guilt is ever increasing. He flies to the bottle to drown his sense of present misery and dread of what is before him; but he seeks an impossible refuge. Indirectly the destroyer of his innocent wife, an escaped convict, personating and taking the name of a murdered man, haunted continually by the horrible past, and every moment fearful of being recognised and re-transported, he seeks the wretched solace of drink

more and more frequently. From forgery the step is short to robbery: he steals a watch entrusted to his benefactor, and fastens suspicion of the crime upon a young girl, who is tried and convicted before he discovers that she is his own daughter. That is the broad rough outline of the character, the psychological filling up of which has been effected in a most masterly manner by Mr. Benjamin Webster, who throughout, and while exhibiting the repulsive side of *Richard Pride*'s corrupted nature without making the smallest attempt to soften the impression it is calculated to make on the audience, contrives, by the sheer truthfulness of his rendering of the character as a whole, to enlist something like a pitying feeling for a wretch whose misery is even greater than his guilt. The outburst of drunken sobbing in the fourth act is inexpressibly touching and worked out with amazing *abandon* and fidelity to nature; one of those bits of acting, in fact, that are remembered in recounting the triumphs of an actor's career. When we last had occasion to refer to the drama of "*Janet Pride*," it was especially with reference to the performance of Miss Avonia Jones as the heroine; in the present instance we have to notice the resumption of the part by Miss Woolgar, to whom it belongs by right of creation. Her's is an excellent performance, more particularly in the latter part of the piece—perfection in the famous love-scene with Mr. J. L. Toole as *Dickey Trotter* in the fourth act. Of Mr. J. L. Toole's performance it is hardly possible to speak too highly: it exhibits the very best qualities of this sterling actor—strongly-drawn character, broad humour, without a touch of exaggeration, and real feeling, mounting to the pathetic, crowning all. A word of praise is also due to Mr. C. H. Stephenson for his representation of the little, tender-hearted, over-tearful watch-maker, *Bernard*, recalling to mind the same actor's excellent impersonation of *Father Tom* in the "*Colleen Bawn*." The piece is said to have been revived only for the five first nights of the present week, but we shall not be surprised to find that it holds its place in the Adelphi bill for a few nights longer. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan are to take a "benefit," under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Wednesday evening the Haymarket season was brought to a close with the "annual benefit" of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, who states his theatrical experiences of the year to have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The pieces performed were O'Keefe's comic opera of the "*Castle of Andalusia*"; Mr. Tom Taylor's piece "*A Regular Fix*," in which Mr. E. Sothern performed Robson's well-remembered character of *Mr. Hugh de Brass*; and Mr. Buckstone's pieces "*Good for Nothing*" and "*The Christening*." There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience, of whom Mr. Buckstone took his farewell, carrying with him a double armful of bouquets as *souvenirs* of the occasion. In his address he made the following announcements:—"With respect to the future, I shall re-open on the 12th of September next with the comic opera you have witnessed this evening, but with the addition of a new farce, written by the immortal author of '*Box and Cox*' and '*Lend Me Five Shillings*,' to be called '*On the Sly*.' A brilliant Italian actress, speaking English to perfection, will afterwards make her first appearance in England in a new drama, while my *Lord Dundreary* (Mr. Sothern) will again come before you at Christmas, and during his engagement a sensation comedy will be produced, written by Mr. Watts Phillips; and we have not yet given up all hope of inducing '*Brother Tham*' to come from America and appear during the next London season. You will also be glad to hear that I am promised the first dramatic work of Miss Braddon, the accomplished and wonderfully popular author of '*Lady Audley's Secret*.' With such *matériel*, I think you will acknowledge that I have secured a continuance of that success which has never yet deserted the Haymarket Theatre."

At the St. James's, during the week, Mr. Charles Mathews has been playing *Sir Charles Coldstream* in his popular Haymarket piece of "*Used up*," the heavier pieces of the theatre having been taken out of the bill, to give Mrs. Mathews a short rest preparatory to the production of "*Faust* and *Marguerite*," which is to be brought out to-night, and in which she is to play the heroine, Mr. Charles Mathews, as we have before stated, appearing as *Mephistopheles*.

At Sadler's Wells will be produced, on the 25th instant, a new and original burlesque on the "*Bohemian Girl*," entitled "*Arline, the Lost Child*; or, the Pole, the Policeman, and the Polar Bear," by Messrs. Henry Bellingham and William Best.

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THE READER.

9 JULY, 1864.

The Edinburgh Review,
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CONTENTS:—

- I. MR. FORSTER'S LIFE OF SIR JOHN ELIOT.
- II. THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.
- III. RESULTS OF POST OFFICE REFORM.
- IV. HISTORY OF OUR LORD IN ART.
- V. ENGLISH HORSES.
- VI. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
- VII. LIFE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
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- X. THE THREE PASTORALS.

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The Quarterly Review,
No. CCXXXI., will be published NEXT WEEK.

CONTENTS:—

- I. WORDS AND PLACES.
- II. LUDWIG UHLAND.
- III. FREE THINKING: ITS HISTORY AND TENDENCIES.
- IV. THE CIRCASSIAN EXODUS.
- V. LACORDAIRE.
- VI. CHRISTIAN ART.
- VII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
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